P & O

WHISKY IS

10 YEARS OLD.

Drink no Inferior BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,178—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd Feb.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthe[illegible] Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

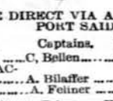
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feiner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	21st Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,155	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. PRO. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	C. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th Februsty, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	7931	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzonori
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single, Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8 1,109
2nd "	367-8	550	577-8	605 660
3rd "	165	--	--	-- --

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 12th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

A GOOD LIQUEUR

IS AN EXCELLENT DIGESTIVE.

We have just OPENED a few cases of

"CREME DE CACAO A LA VANILLE"

A LIQUEUR OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR

in 17 ounce fluted bottles, which we offer at Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED,

as the usual price is Rs. 5 per bottle,

AND NO FURTHER SUPPLY IS EXPECTED.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES

BOTTLED IN EUROPE and Guaranteed as to QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	77	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6	8
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3	4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	47	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	"	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	34	0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	"	24	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.
General Kitchner	per 100	4	0
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0
Imperial	"	4	0
Star	"	3	0
Aromatic	"	2	12
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	"	2	8
India	per 100	2	8
Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra popular	"	1	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS :

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED:

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25] at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MISS JANET WALDORF

AND

MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,

Supported by a Powerful Company.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st,
"TURNED UP."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd,
"CAMILLE."

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th,
"ROMEO & JULIET."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th,
"THE GAY LORD QUEX."

Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
J. G. DENT, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MARIA VALERIE, from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 9.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the 7 days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1901.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE POSTPONED SHOW will be held on the 13th and 14th MARCH. FIRST ENTRY CLOSES on the 5th March. Final Entry, 8th March. Prospectus on application to

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Secretariat, Bombay.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M. B. Lond.) Classes are held throughout the year. Special Instruction is given for the July Examination. Fee 10 Guineas.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS in SEPTEMBER, 1901. Five Open Scholarships — three (£50, £30, and £50) in Science and two (£100 and £50) in Arts.

Particulars and Copies of Examination Papers on application to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S. E.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1901, for the supply of METERS, SLUICE VALVES, PIPES, &c.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th February, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAFUBAI, widow of Abdul Karim Khalukdina, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, deceased.

ALI MAHOMED ELIAS, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court.

J. E. MODI,
The 15th day of February, 1901.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,

Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that "here's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
61, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

PLOTS.—VACANT and with BUILDING. FOR SALE at Bombay and Bandra Apply for particulars to Messrs RAGHUNATH and PAYNE Civil Engineers, 9 Meadow Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.		Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to	Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 2	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	10,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years.....	5½
,, 1 Year	5
,, 6 Months	4½
,, 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE, ON THE CLEVELAND ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of Girdhardas Ghanshamdas, the mortgagor, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,862 1-2 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1-3225 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 440, and Street No. 342, and bounded on the north by Mr. Cleveland's private road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusjee Limjibhoy Batliwalla, on the east by Mr. Cleveland's road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla reserving to Mr. Cleveland the right to draw water from the well referred to in the indenture of lease bearing date the 21st day of April, 1893, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants, workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3635, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2336 (1) to 2336 (b) and Street No 1 1a and 1b, and bounded on the east by Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by the Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land with the hereditaments with chawls standing thereon situate at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the Cleveland Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2720 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the north by the property herein before Firstly described, on the south and east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla, and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-439 (4) and Street No. 341 (c) to 41 (b).

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (393) three hundred and ninety-three square yards and (7-9th) seven-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts situate at Worlee without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay along with other land under Collector's old No. 567 and new survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to the said Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the Mortgage Deed dated 7th day of January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the Mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Arjesic Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in good order.
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

Under instructions from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th, MONDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at "San Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished and English and Calcutta-made household furniture made to order by C. Lazarus and Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a very valuable large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours and chimes, valuable steel fire-proof safes on stand by Chubbs and Son, handsome large-size gilt pier glasses on mahogany marble tables, very valuable Italian drawing-room suites, upholstered with rich silk damask, handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, 25, 50, and 54 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash Brothers," very valuable large bronze figures and ornaments, large and handsome valuable rich velvet carpets, valuable library, very old real china jars and vases and flower pots, fine oil paintings and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Sir Albert David Sassoon, Baronet C.S.I.

Also a large diamonds each weighing 5 ruttees, can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view. The property of Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq—

1 handsome, strong, English-built Cee and under-spring landau, by Laurie and Marner, in very good order.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 handsome, strong showy cabriolet by John Carr and Co. with bicycle wheels.

1 handsome strong English-built waggonette, in very good order.

1 pair handsome, grey waler geldings, 15-3 hands, both go in single and double harness.

1 strong built boat phaeton with a pair of Bay waler gelding colt in single and double harness.

1 handsome, strong, English-built rubber-tyred victoria by Fulker & Sons, Salisbury, nearly new.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the seven houses No. 21, 22, 23, 23 (2)-23, 17, 21, 20, 24 and situate at Pirkhan Lane.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House:—

A lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers empty and loaded cartridges, cap-pers, flasks, dental lights, sulphur, signs protectors, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, rifles muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF HOUSE DECORATION.
Unreserved Auction Sale of
A Choice Assemblage of
MAJOLICA,
Painted and Decorated Vases, Flower Pots, white and gold decorated Pedestals and Pots, Wall Plates, Flower Holders, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Timepieces, Bamboo Teapoy
And other decorated Majolica Goods in Great variety.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods at their sales Rooms, at 2 in the afternoon, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1901. The goods will be on view three days before the day of sale. Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will TODAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1901, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 2 p.m. the following:—

1 case 30 doz. fancy coloured fans Nos. 42,000-005.
1 case 450 thousand cut glass beads.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of A. H. Saeed and Co., of Kaibadevi—
10 doz. Bacon's South African War pictures.
On account of the concerned—
2 Gent's American Cyrus bicycles fitted with G. and J. tyres quite new.
2 Gent's second-hand bicycles.
2 Gramophones, each with four records.
Another lot of the surplus stock-in-trade of fancy goods of a local merchant, comprising musical boxes, gilt brooches, bracelets, rings, buttons, 9 and 14 carat gold ladies' watches, silver metal watches, photo frames, albums, toys, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th February, 1901. Auctioneers.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

Your digest is an excellent book.... I have found it very useful.—R. GHOSH, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium.... I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette;"

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock E. Shed, on account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Braunfels—

89 bundles Basic steel sheets, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LITHO. MACHINE AND PRESS CUTTING MACHINE, &c., OF THE LUXMI PRINTING WORKS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Hughes and Khasbe litho. machine, demi size, 20×26 inches.
1 English made litho. press, super royal.
1 do. do royal.
2 Litho presses, demi size.
1 Cutting Machine, 27 inches, four knives.
1 Type printing Royal Press.
About 70 litho stones, small and large, English, Gujrati and Marathi types, chases, gallies, cases, racks, lead, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of albums, ladies companions and work boxes, cigar stands, toilet boxes, plateware, carpets, Japanese curiosities, ready made suits, Morocco leather brief and Gladstone bags, portmanteau, dressing bags and cases, etc.

Also on account and at the risk of Mr. Ratansy Jivraj—

Silk wall screens, centrepieces, standing lamps, silk table covers, marble clock, silk folding screen, salver, carriage clocks, smart top gilt teapoy, cabinet, vase, lamps, door chicks, jewel box, figure with stand, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER, AT WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator or the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randeria, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,608 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premises in lease to the Bombay Tile Company, Ltd., and on the south by a private road belonging to Mr. Cleveland, leading to the Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF THE YACHT CINDERELLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree, Chor Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March next, at 4 p.m.

The Yacht Cinderella as she lies at the said Bunder, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. JAMES MOORE.

The Yacht is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in Jakeria Musjid Street or 2nd Dontar Road, otherwise called Bhisti Mohella.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order Messrs Heerjee Bhava and Co., the second mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representative of the deceased mortgagor Ghanchee Dawood Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of May, 1893, and subject to the sum of Rs. 4,000 and interest due by the deed of first mortgage dated 12th day of November, 1892, and made between the said mortgagor of the first part and Deepa Jaita, Kheta Prema, Jusa Prema, and Kevla Goda of the other part, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of fazundari ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the east side of Jakeria Musjid Street or 2nd Dontar Road without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under the Ward Nos. 2 89, 2690, Street Nos. 33, 341, and 341A, containing by admeasurement 12 1-2 feet in breadth and 90 feet in length, or 125 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY the 20th February 1901, at 6 P.M

J. SHEEPSHANKS,
MARSHALL F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1901, at 5 P.M.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL meeting of the members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

12nd January, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY recently held from us by Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS has been TRANSFERRED to Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY who is authorised to SIGN our Firm "per pro."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
By their Representative in India,
F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.

Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RY.
(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to Noon of 1st March 1901 for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper. B. and N.-W. Ry.

Samastipur, 14th February 1901.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીલ ફર્સ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1900.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1900-1901, and to fix their remuneration.

4th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજા જેઠાની કું૦,
એ૦, MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th February, 1901.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th February, 1901, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 621 of 1899.

RAMDAS DOOSA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadchi Gully without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

VS.

ESMAIL EBRAHIM, Bai DIWALIBAI widow, BHIMJI MEGHJI, RAMKRISHNA JEYKRISHNA, MADONLAL GORDHANDAS, RAGHOWJI SYKRISHNA, & GOVINDAS DAS JOOTHA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the orders made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 26th day of March and the 20th day of July, 1900, respectively the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the above named Defendants in the following properties :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land with the range of buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road in Gulal Wady of Sutarjan-Kika Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, measuring 190 feet in length and 36 feet in breadth, be the same, a little more or less and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by the aforesaid Jugjivan Jeykrishna Street, on the West by the property of Shri Jivanlalji Maharaj, on the North by the property formerly of Awabai Meherbai, Rachoobai, and Soonabai Sorabji, and on the South by the property of Tankoredas Jagjivandas, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 47, New No. 379, Old Survey No. 9 and New Survey No. 383 and the said buildings are Registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 30, and now under Ward C, Nos. 5711, 5736, and house No. 113-124, and which said hereditaments have been in the occupation formerly of the tenants of Galeb bin Nassir and the mortgagee Juswir Bhoodur but are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, as a Receiver in suit No. 322 of 1899 wherein Esmail Ebrahim was the Plaintiff and Bahuji Meghji, Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and Madonlal Gordhandas were the defendants.

LOT No. 2

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and premises situate at Chinch Bunder Street 1st Row, without the Fort walls of Bombay, admeasuring 379 square yards and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 768, 855, 1279, and now under No. 1497, and Old Survey Nos. 1355-1357, New Survey No. 3142, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No 25 and under Ward B No 3142, and Street Nos 108, 110 and are bounded on the East by the house formerly of Wadamia Damoder and now of Khaku Dewji, and on the West by the house formerly of Bawa Moorlidhar and now of Haridas Premji, on the North by the house of Vasram Gangji, and on the South by the Chinch Bunder Road which said hereditaments and premises have been formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Galeb bin Nassir and of the mortgagee Juswir Bhoodur and are in the possession of N C Macleod Esquire as a Receiver in suit No 322 of 1899 wherein Esmail Ebrahim was the Plaintiff and Bahuji Meghji Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and Madonlal Gordhandas were the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAGANLAL and JEHANGIR, Attorneys for the 1st defendant abovenamed at No. 24, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 19.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols .....£ 97 3-4=plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-4 = unchanged.
1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ....£108 1-2=plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£93 1-2=unchanged.
Bar Silver in London.....28 3-16=plus 1-16
" in New York .....61 1-4 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris..... 25·23 do
" on New York .....4 87,1-8=minus 1-2
Discount Bank of England.....4 1-2 p. c. unchanged
" Short London Bills.....3 5-8 p. c.=minus 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills.....3 5-8 p. c.=minus 1-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England £75,000.

EXCHANGE.

There has been hardly any business passing at the quoted rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....1s. 4d.
" Demand .....1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 1-4d.
" Francs.....171
30 days' sight Japan 148 1-2
Do Shanghai 201
Silver London 28 3-16
" New York 61 1-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Rs.
Gold Coins	902,800
Gold Bullion	722,000
Silver Coins	29,793
Silver Bullion	73,785

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is quiet at Rs. 94-15 for settlement and Rs. 94-13 for Cash, but even at these rates very few transactions have been reported to-day.

SHARES.

There is little doing. The market is quiet, and quotations are practically unchanged.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The feature of the past week or two from an agricultural point of view, has been the unusually heavy rain which has fallen throughout the whole of Upper India, including the Punjab, the North West Provinces, Bengal, and parts of the Central Provinces. The rain has been accompanied, in some localities, by hail, and has caused a good deal of rust and mildew on the ripening crops. Cultivators in the Punjab are beginning to cry out for sunshine again, but the latest news from the agricultural districts does not show that any very widespread damage has so far been occasioned. On the contrary, prospects are reported to be satisfactory upon the whole everywhere, except in the Deccan where the state of affairs continues to cause a good deal of anxiety.

COTTON.

Advices from Home are not at all encouraging, and business in Bombay is consequently very restricted. The sales are trifling, and have been so for some days in spite of the heavy arrivals. The rates for good Broach, March delivery, are well maintained. The sales at Colaba to-day amounted to some 1,500 bales, both for shipment and local consumption.

The official quotations to-day are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	181	167	158	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	186	175	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	186	175	...	Do.
Bilastee, Machine-ginned ..	196	192	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned.....	193	190	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned.	...	191	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned...	..	193	...	Do.
Sheagaum, Machine ginned	...	...	...	
Akola, Machine-ginned				
Khamgaum, Machine ginned	204	198	...	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned...				
Barsee	...	...	...	
Oomra, Good Staple	212	203	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned ..	232	...	...	March 25
Surat do	...	...	224	15-25 Mar.
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned.,	216	204	...	April-May.
Do do ...	...	...	192	15-25 May
Dhollera Machine-ginned ...	...	...	...	
Do Hand-ginned	...	...	...	
Wadwan	...	...	...	
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	221	May-25
Western	...	...	211	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	7,427	206,564	79,852
Barsee and Nugur	3,325	75,083	25,661
Berar.....	11,682	357,788	97,612
Hingunghat.....	751	9,354	5,346
Dhollera	48	4,918	39,786
Broach	254	2,824	34,350
Coompta and Dharwar ...	156	12,484	20,403
Westerns	...	2,214	1,318
Bengals.....	3,000	148,429	243,769
Sind	518	2,639	18,434
Persian.....	...	3,592	3,901
American.....	...	7,068	6,002
Egyptian	...	2,934	5,600
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,648
Total...	27,161	838,812	583,682

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKET.

Reuter advises that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet ; Surats were quiet. The total sales for the day amounted to 6,000 Bales and the quantity sold for speculation and for export was 500 bales. The Imports amounted to 15,000 bales. Spot 5 11-32 unchanged.

Arrivals closed steady and unchanged.

Liverpool Futures.

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug-Sep.
5-16	5-12	5-8	4-56

Egyptian Fair Brown 7 11-16—1-16.

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 27,000 bales against 41,000 bales last year. The Exports to Great Britain were 13,000 bales and to France and Continent 25,600 bales.

Mid.-Uplands.....9 5-16—1-16
Futures, month of May ...8·90= —12
Do Do of Aug.....8·90—7

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market is firm, and the price to-day for white Delhi, April, May, is Rs. 4-6-3.

LINSEED is steady, but there is no business passing. We quote :—

Linseed, Bold, ready. Rs. 8 April-May. Rs. 8.

The Rapeseed Market is very firm, and the quotations at closing time were :—

Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-4 to 6-8.
" Delhi " 6-2-3 April-May delivery
Yellow Cawnpore " 6-12.—nominal.
Dr. Guzerat " 7-2 "

Poppyseed is quiet, and there are no buyers for ready lots. The rates are :—

Poppyseed Ready Rs. 8-12 ; April-May Rs. 7-11.

There is nothing doing in Castor seed, Ready lots are to-day Rs. 35-4 ; April, May Rs. 33-12.

Gingelly is firm at following rates :—

Gingellyseed, New, 85 per cent. .....Rs. 45
" " 75 " ..... " 44
" " 50 " ..... " 42-8
" " Red " ..... " 41
Groundnuts..... " 40

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	3,548	215,883	191,278
Linseed	7,715	74,941	19,691
Rapeseed	6,293	52,624	15,446
Gingellyseed	17,085	591,427	753,024
Poppyseed	133	3,757	4,392
Groundnuts	256	26,929	8,946
Castorseed	10,136	222,256	40,109
Rice	3,808	1,002,043	1,079,193
Myrabollams	4,805	154,492	not recorded.

PIECE-GOODS IN THE HOME MARKETS.

A Manchester correspondent writes under date 26th ultimo :—Business in the Cloth Departments during the past week has sometimes reached normal proportions. Of Indian outlets Bombay has been most active for shirtings, as well as various bleaching fabrics. The trade reported for Madras was in grey and miscellaneous goods. Transactions for Calcutta were in staples and light cloths. A fair amount of trade is reported for Burmah. For Japan shirtings have been taken and various goods for Singapore, Java and Hongkong. South American houses have, however, brought bleaching goods and printing cloths in moderate lines. Business for Egypt and the Levant has reached fair dimensions in various goods suitable for dyeing. Good makes of printing cloths remain generally in poor request, while common qualities have moved in moderate lines for various outlets.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 26m. Sun sets, 6h, 2m. High water, 0-12a. Low water, 5-57m. 5-57a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
New East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade, 7 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebandar per extra s. s. Goa will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

BURNING FATALITY.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, on Matoonga Road, on the body of Phoolubai, aged three years, daughter of a Native Christian. On Monday afternoon the mother lit a fire to cook food and went out, leaving the child playing near the fire-place. When she returned shortly after she found the child had her clothes on fire. The flames were put out, but not before the deceased had been very badly burnt. The child died within half an hour of the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—In Upper Mahim yesterday morning, the Coroner of Bombay held an inquiry on the body of Chundrabai, a Hindoo girl, aged seven years, daughter of a cart-driver. About three weeks ago in the evening she deceased was playing in front of her parent's house, when a stray dog rushed at her and bit her on the chest. The father took her to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed, and she was brought home. A few days ago symptoms of hydrophobia set in and she died on Monday. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned by the jury.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Junnee, a Hindoo girl, aged eight years. The deceased was the daughter of a Dock labourer and resided with her parents at Kandia Street. About 10 o'clock on Monday morning Junnee and her sister were carrying their father's food to the Prince's Dock and when they came in front of the main gate of the Dock, deceased attempted to get through a line of labour carts which were being driven along the road. The girl came in front of a bullock cart laden with a large case of heavy machinery, and before anything could be done to prevent the accident, she was knocked down and one of the wheels passed over her. She was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that three ribs on the left side had been fractured. She died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A TINDAL FINED.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton, of the Dock Police, prosecuted Balia Hassa, a tindal of a jolly boat, for anchoring amongst the shipping while the boat was loaded with gunpowder. On the 30th of last month accused went on board two gunpowder boats at Malet Bunder, Mazagon. The boats were in charge of two tindals, and accused ordered them to proceed to the Customs Bunder, where the gunpowder had to be discharged. This being in contravention of the Explosives' Act of 1884 the tindals refused to do so. The rule says "No sea-going vessel having explosives on board in excess of one hundred pounds weight shall carry the same nearer to the shipping or city of Bombay than one mile eastward of the middle ground Battery." When the two tindals objected, accused took the responsibility, and the former agreed to act according to the directions of the accused. A policeman on duty warned the accused that what he was doing was wrong, but in spite of that he sent on the boats, which owing to an unfavourable breeze drifted amongst other crafts. The charge being proved accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS BY A SECRETARY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. F. Vaz, lately the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, again appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums aggregating Rs. 12,786-15-4, belonging to the above fund, preferred against him by Mr. W. Shone of the Bombay City Police, a subscriber to the fund.

Mr. F. Brewin during his evidence further stated that accused made entries in the balance-sheet reducing the balance. The balance-sheet of the Life Assurance branch of the fund for the year ending the 31st March 1898 showed that the items entered were tampered with. The figures were altered which showed a deficit of Rs. 600. In the opening balance for the financial year 1898-99 a sum of Rs. 540-7-9 did not appear, and no trace of it could be subsequently discovered. Different ink and different handwriting appeared in books with reference to the entries of the deposit in the Bank of Bombay. There was not a separate account in the Bombay Bank for each branch of the fund. In some instances it was found that account-books and balance-sheet items did not tally with the bank pass-book. Accused had issued false balance sheets to the members of the fund. The opening-balance for 1898-99 was put down at Rs. 1,090-0-3, and items such as the balance in the bank, amounting to just about Rs. 800, were omitted from the sum.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

THE annual general meeting of the Club, previously adjourned, owing to the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, was held in the Club tent on Saturday evening, Dr. Nariman presiding. The balance-sheet and the report for last year were passed. There were on the roll 91 members and during the year there were 32 runs, the average number attending each run being from 15 to 20. Five dinners were also held and proved to be a success. A tent was pitched in order to bring members more in contact with each other, and in the latter part of the year, owing to the increase of members, a billiard table was introduced. The report showed an increase of 21 members and an improvement in the financial position of the Club. The officers and committee were elected as under :—President : Dr. Sorab K. Nariman ; Vice-President Messrs. Ardeshir E. Dalal and Rustomji S. Dawar ; Captain : Mr. Gehangir S. Antia ; Vice Captains : Messrs Rustomji S. Madon and Dadabhoy E. Patel ; Committee Members : Messrs. Ruttonji S. Munshi, Mr. Byramji F. Karaka Maneckshah, H. Nicholson, Dr. Rustomjee D. Karangis, L. & S. Khodabux N. Griffiths, Byramji P. Mehta, Framroz S. Cama and Dadabhoy G. Mistry. Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers : Messrs Cooverji N. Wadia and Lowjee M. Wadia. The scheme for issuing debentures for Rs. 1,500 in order to buy a billiard table and a tent for the Club was discussed and passed, and the meeting closed with thank to the Chairman.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas will arrive here from Surat some time during the next week and receive charge of his office as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana.

On Monday last an enjoyable entertainment was given by members of the Brahman Samaj, Thana, in the Samaj Hall in honour of Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B. A., L. C. E., District Engineer, on the eve of his departure to Ratnagiri, where he has been transferred.

Much regret was expressed by the parishioners of Juvem in Salsette at the departure of the Rev. Father Pereira to Mahim, where he was transferred last week. The Rev. Father remained a long time with the parishioners at Juvem (Joo-Tara), who accorded him a right hearty farewell. Addresses were given to the Rev. gentleman couched in complimentary terms, to which he made suitable replies. The school hall in which the addresses were given was tastefully decorated with palm leaves, flags and flowers.

It is stated that more palm trees have been tapped and more licenses taken out this year in Salsette Taluka. The yield of toddy is, however, too small to meet the demand. The Bhandaries of Thana say that owing to bad years the trees do not give juice as copiously as usual.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 18 villages in the Thana District during the past week was as follows :—Men 14, women 18, and children 31. Rabi crops in Thana are in good condition. The condition of the people and cattle remains unchanged. Supplies of grain and fodder are sufficient.

The Railway Police have, with the assistance of the Thana Police, traced the offenders in the Railway accident case which took place between Khardi and Kasara stations last month. A couple of plate-layers who were discharged for misconduct by Mr. Nowroji, Permanent-way Inspector, have, it is said, been arrested by Chief Constable Mr. Aboo Milan recently.

Two lads named Savielli and Canning, late ticket examiners on the G. I. P. Railway, have been arrested at Munmar for stealing watches, bedding and several suits of clothing belonging to their comrades at Kalyan Station a few days ago. They were placed before the District Magistrate of Thana for trial on Tuesday last.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

CLAIM FOR WAGES AND A PASSAGE.

JAMES DUNLOP *vs.* THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE plaintiff, a Mechanical Engineer, sought to recover from the trustees of the Institute the sum of Rs. 4,325, being the equivalent of a first class P. and O. passage to England and four month's arrears of salary. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the defendants.

Mr. Robertson said the plaintiff in the case was a Mechanical Engineer, who in September, 1893, was selected by the defendants for the position of Engineering Master. The plaintiff under the terms agreed upon, proceeded to India, where he continued to serve the defendants down to 1900. He had completed his five years' agreement, but at the request of the defendants had agreed to remain on provided that six months' notice was given on either side. That was in 1894 when the terms proposed were agreed to and he continued to serve the Institute till he was summarily dismissed in October, 1900. The plaintiff submitted he was entitled to six months' notice or six months' salary, and to a first-class passage by a P. and O. steamer to England.

Mr. Inverarity, for the Trustees, did not admit that the plaintiff was entitled to either six months' notice or salary for that period. It was also submitted that their Secretary had written letters without authority. The Trustees had handed the plaintiff two cheques for Rs. 1,825 which he had refused to accept. That amount they paid into Court in full settlement of plaintiff's claim, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Mr. Inverarity raised issues as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to six months' notice or salary, for that period ; whether some of the letters were written with the authority of the defendants, and whether he was entitled to more than Rs. 1,825, paid into Court.

Mr. Robertson said he thought all that his Lordship would be required to do would be to interpret certain documents, which would be produced before him. Shortly, the history of the case was as follows : The agreement with the plaintiff was come to by means of letters which had passed between the plaintiff, while he was in England, and the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, the Honorary Secretary of the Institution in India. By a letter of September, 1893 he was engaged as Engineering Master for five years on a salary of Rs. 400. Under that agreement he came to India and served defendants. About the time that his engagement expired the plaintiff wished to resign but the defendants then asked him to stay on as it would have been inconvenient if he then left in view of the examinations then pending. The plaintiff in consequence agreed to stay and certain correspondence passed in regard to the terms. The most important letter in the case was that of the 29th September, 1894, written by the Honorary Secretary, and the authority to write which the defendants now had denied. That letter stated the plaintiff's letter of a previous date had been considered by the board who had decided that six months' notice was to be given on either side. Those terms were accepted by the plaintiff, and on such understanding he continued in the service of the defendants, until he was suddenly dismissed in 1900, while at Matheran. Counsel said he took it from the way the issues had been raised that there was no contention that the plaintiff had been dismissed for misconduct. He submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to his passage money and six months' pay.

Mr. James Dunlop, the plaintiff, said he was a Mechanical Engineer. In 1899 the defendants applied for an Engineer, applications to be sent to the Hon. N. N. Wadia. He sent in his application for the post and in September received a letter intimating that he had been selected. That letter was signed by Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia. With it was forwarded the agreement for five years at a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. Plaintiff came to Bombay, his expenses being paid by the defendants. He served them for a term of five years. During his period of service his salary was increased to Rs. 450. During the above period he sent in his resignation. He then saw Mr. Wadia, the secretary, who was the only official with whom plaintiff had dealt and had acted between him and the board of the Institution. After seeing Mr. Wadia, the plaintiff was persuaded to stay on. Mr. Wadia had said the plaintiff would be no gentleman if he left at that period. In order not to cause inconvenience plaintiff remained on, his salary being increased to Rs. 500. On the 27th September 1894, he received a letter from the Secretary containing a resolution of the board relating to his staying on. In November, 1894, he wrote to the defendants and after receiving their reply consented to continue serving on the understanding that there was to be six months' notice given by either side. He continued in the defendants' service till the 18th October, 1900. Shortly after that date while at Matheran, he was informed that his services had been dispensed with. He had received no previous notice to that effect, and up to the date of receiving the letter had continued to discharge his duties under the agreement. On receiving the letter he returned to Bombay and gave over charge. Further correspondence having been put in the plaintiff said he claimed for his passage to England, and for his salary for October in addition to his 6 months' salary. Since his dismissal he had been unable to get other employment in Bombay. He had sold off his belongings and made arrangements to go to England. He would consider himself lucky if he secured employment in six months from the date of his dismissal.

Cross-examined, plaintiff said he could have obtained Rs. 500 a month from December, if he had liked to re-enter the Institute, but he considered that to be an insulting offer.

Mr. Dunlop said he had not read the rules in the seventh annual report. He had been eleven years in the employ of the Institute. During all that period he did not known what the rules were. He knew that under the rules the power of appointing an officer of his position rested with the board. Previous to 1895 he always used to communicate with the board, and generally through the Principal. It was on his letters sent through the latter that he had raised his salary to Rs. 450. On his return from leave in 1900 feelings arose between him and the Principal. That did not result in witness writing a letter in which he resigned his appointment. He had sent a conditional letter which he had afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Robertson objected to the letter.

Mr. Inverarity said he intended to show that it was on the letter that the plaintiff's services were dispensed with, owing to the board coming to the conclusion that the plaintiff and the Principal could not agree.

Mr. Justice Withworth admitted the letter in which the plaintiff had complained of the insulting conduct of the Principal, and said unless the board caused him to apologise they could accept his (plaintiff's) resignation.

Mr. Dunlop further stated he had withdrawn the letter, and substituted for it one in which he had set forth his cause of complaint against the Principal When he received the letter of the board dispensing with his services he did not think it was in consequence of his constant disputes with the Principal. In order to get employment he had looked at the newspapers and had visited Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company's works, but had not asked them to engage him. He had not advertised but tried to get a situation on boardship.

Mr. Inverarity : There is a good opening for Engineers in Bombay.

Mr. Dunlop : Not from the Technical Institute.

Mr. Inverarity : But outside the Institute.

Mr. Dunlop : I am afraid I am out of the groove. I am a Mechanical Engineer, but have been used to teaching.

Mr. Inverarity : But surely you have not lost your knowledge while you have been teaching ?

Mr. Dunlop : I am more used to teaching than practical work. Continuing plaintiff said he knew a cheque for Rs. 1,000 had been sent to the Principal for his October and November pay. He could have had that cheque if he had liked.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

OUR Thana correspondent sends the following copy of a letter written by Mr. J. P. Orr, the Collector and Political Agent of Thana, to the local vernacular papers for publication :—In compliance with the invitation you kindly gave me at our recent interview, I write to convey my thanks through your columns to the people of Thana Town and District for the loyal sympathy evinced by all creeds, castes and classes on the death of our beloved Sovereign, the Good Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and particularly for their demonstrations of sorrow and respect on the day of mourning, when, not only in Thana Town, but in all parts of the District, business was suspended and religious assemblies were held to mourn the Empire's loss and to pray for the peace of the departed soul. These touching evidences of reverent affection inspired by the influence of a good woman in a high place seem to me to deserve some further recognition than the mere formal acknowledgment of the numerous reports I have received and of the loyal messages of condolence with the Royal family and allegiance to the King Emperor that I have forwarded to Government, and I hope that through your columns this acknowledgment may reach most of the literate, to whom it is due, and that the latter will read it to the illiterate.

THE total estimated expenditure on sea transport for the China force up to the 31st March next, adjustable through the Indian revenues, is £1,100,000. The monthly expenditure after that date depends upon whether any part of the force is withdrawn. So long as the troops remain stationary in China, the only expense, as far as India is concerned, will be for the hospital ship "Carthage" and the Transport Department, which is roughly estimated at £8,000 a month.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

MISAPPROPRIATION BY AN AGENT.

EMPERATOR VS. GEORGE WALTER PLATEL.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in October last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as an agent and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. *Pratt*, in his finding, stated that the accused was charged as an agent with two offences of falsification of accounts. He was the agent of Messrs. Binny and Co., of Madras, and was in charge of their business at Bagalkot and had possession of accounts and moneys of the firm. On the 2nd July his office was inspected by the complainant, Mr. Wilson, an assistant in the firm. The accused's cash book showed a balance of Rs. 3,590-14-10, while the accused had only Rs. 20 in cash in his possession and there was thus a deficit of Rs. 3,570-14-10. When asked to explain this the accused told Mr. Wilson that he had paid Rs. 700 to one Fulchand on the 23th May and omitted to debit the amount and that he had paid Rs. 1,251-5-9 in three sums on a contract for cotton to the agent of one Subhansaheb and similarly omitted to debit the amounts. As to the residue of Rs. 1,619-5-1, he explained that it was the part of some money he had lost on a journey from Bijapur to Bagalkot. Complainant further found that Rs. 118-5-3 had been received by the accused on the 8th June from one Luxmichund and was not credited in the accounts ; and that the pay of the establishment was debited on the 30th June, but had not been actually paid. It was admitted that Rs. 700 were really paid to Fulchand. Subhansaheb's agent, however, only gave Mr. Wilson a receipt for Rs. 890-10-0. After referring to the accounts at further length, the Sessions Judge said he had no reason to disbelieve Subhasaheb's account in this matter, and moreover the accused's statement was discrepant with the explanation he gave to Mr. Wilson. Of the deficit of Rs. 3,570-14-10, the accused had accounted for only Rs. 1,700, and there was still a deficit of Rs. 1,870-14-10 on the account as it stood. The real deficit came to Rs. 2,135-3-3. Accused's explanation that when he went to Bijapur on the 28th April he lost Rs. 1,800 in notes at the station, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the story was an absurd one. He found the accused not guilty on the offences under Section 477A, but guilty of an offence under section 409 of the Penal Code. He did not deal severely with the accused in consideration of the fact that he had hitherto borne a good character, and that he had already been three months in custody. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Lieut.-Colonel Canusac, Commanding the 21st Bombay Light Infantry, appeared to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him at the instance of Rahimin Suleman Mahsilkar, a mistry in the employ of a building contractor named Vithal Sayana. Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-Law, appeared to prosecute, while the defendant appeared in person. The evidence for the complainant showed that his master had got a contract for barrack quarters for military officers at the Queen's Road. On the morning of the 30th ultimo he was working there, when the Colonel went to him, and without speaking to him seized him by the ear and took him out to some distance. When he complained of the pain he felt the Colonel told him to be quiet. The Colonel pleaded not guilty and stated that his wife being ill he requested the mucadams of the contractor to minimise the noise as far as possible. The other mucadams had given him great assistance on that point, but the complainant had continued obdurate, and he and his men created great noise. When the Colonel told him to cease the noise, complainant became insolent to him more than once, which compelled him to take him by the ear and lead him to a distance from the compound. He was in India for the last twenty years and had never assaulted an Indian. This was the first time he was forced to act in this way. The Magistrate in giving his decision said that a technical assault was committed, but the Colonel had not exceeded his right in taking the man to a distance, especially when the circumstance of a lady being ill in the house was taken into consideration. The probability was that seeing a man of the complainant's class was insolent to him, the Colonel lost his temper and led the man out of the compound. The Colonel was warned and discharged.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday, at Glider Street, Grant Road, regarding the death of Radhibai, aged twenty-eight years, who was on Monday afternoon found murdered under the circumstances briefly reported in these columns. It appears that deceased was the wife of one Gokul Girdhar, an employee in the plague department of the Bombay Municipality, and they had been for the last three months residing in the room of a chawl in Glider Street. Up to the present nothing has been known as to the way in which the deceased party lived and consequently no motive could be ascribed for the deed. It appears that about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon one Jankiprasad Oojigar, a rent collector of the chawl, went to Gokul's room to demand rent due from him for the past month, but finding the place locked, he proceeded to the Charni Road Plague chowkey where Gokul used to work. He was there informed that Gokul had not turned up that day. Jankiprasad became suspicious and returned to the chawl. He entered an adjoining room and standing on a stool peeped through the crevice of the bamboo partition and saw

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE.

"JEHANGIR"
THE MAGNIFICENT"
7TH, 8TH, AND 11TH MARCH.

Seats already booked for the 22nd, 24th and 29th January, will be retained for the corresponding numbers on the first, second and third nights of the above dates, respectively.

N.B.—Performance Commences at 9 o'clock and NOT at 9-30 as erroneously printed on the Tickets.

Reserved Seats vacant at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
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ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTORCARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS &c., of latest and best Makes.
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DR. R. F. SEERVAI
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Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
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all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Scawabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

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at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, will sail to-day for Jeddah &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's s s Maria Valerie, 2,645 tons, Captain P Barberonich, arrived in harbour to-day from Naie, 10th January, the intermediate ports, with a general cargo, Mr Hansell and 27 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumbah, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 16th February, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Major H E Stanton and Miss Low, as cabin and 201 deck passengers.

THE s s Denaby, 1,929 tons, Captain Higgins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff 17th January with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. During the voyage she experienced bad weather between Cardiff and Gibraltar, thence to Port Said strong winds and then to port fine weather.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain J H Stafford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 2nd February, with a general cargo and Mr A Miller, Mr N G Bhotta and 7 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced ordinary N E monsoon weather in Bay of Bengal. From Colombo to Bombay moderate N W winds and smooth sea.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Hardinge		Ody	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Cuina	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Shilbrick			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2193	Valentine			P and O Co
Maria	31	Kemball			Yacht
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & F S N Co
Zamania	2822	Lee			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Chusan	4300	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Flor da Mar	121	Macoda			P Virchand
Umta	3461	Herrington			M M & Co
Attaka	139	Rankine			W & A G & Co
Drachenfels	4540	Lintig			Glade & Co
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			
Yarrowdale s	1504	Giddes			T M & Co
Woodbridge	2231	Notman			M M & Co
Vauxhall	2345	Chandler			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co
Khandalla	1378	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Umballa	3426	Campbell			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Stafford			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1601	Duncanson	Hamburg	20-2	F M &Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi	28-2	F M & Co
C	Naderi	1169	Hansen	Jeddha	20-2	B & P S N Co
D	Goa	1217	Nielson	Zanzibar	20-2	M M & Co
G	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta	1-3	M H Cassum
K	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	9-3	P & O S N Co
M	Booldhana	2144	Repalting			M M & Co
O	W Hall	1912	Diver	Antwerp	25-2	T M & Co
P	Maroa	1451	Adams	Rangoon	25-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	521	Fukeera	Karachi	19-2	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakir	Bhownagar	19-2	do
Courland	979	Miller	Gulf Ports	21-2	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agen
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	21-2	W & A G&Co
3	Independent	1811	Anfoso	Venice	24	2 C Baggiano
4	Orissa	3515	Hugill	Calcutta	20-2	M M & Co
5	Dagnestan	2212	Littlehale	Antwerp		M M & Co
6	Thorndale	1851	Lorimer	London	6-3	P & O Co
7	Melpomene	1848	Metwitz	China	28-2	A L S N Co
9	Maria Valerie	2418	Fellner	Trieste	21-2	A L S N Co
12	Peninsular	5087	Hugh	London	22-2	P O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	22-2	M M & Co
15	B Fairlie	2324	Winch	Hamburg	28-2	W & A G &Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Highflyer ..... R I Marine

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Maria Valeria s	Serberovich	Kobe, Jan 10
	Dinabya s	Higgins	Cardiff, Jan 17
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, Feb 16
	Umbaira Transport	Campbell	Kismayu, Feb 6
	Bhundara s	Stafford	Calcutta, Feb 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Baku Standard s	Tucker	Marseilles
	Albano s	Rudenhold	Hamburg
	Eden Hall s	Wilkes	Liverpool, &c
	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, &c

The steamer Naderi, Captain Hansen, obtained her part clearance yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Asia s—100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 2,000 cwt cotton seed, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 10 cwt teaseed cake, The New Mofussil Co Ld.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—410 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 93 cwt olibanum and 25 cwt gum, A Chadis and Co; 116 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 41 bales hides and skins, Ladak Hassam; 50 cwt fishmaws Reamdoola Dhunjee and Co; 112 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 8 pots rosa oil, Teyabjee and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Thorndale s—200 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 400 cwt cotton seed Teyabjee and Co; 25 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales hides A Canjee; 3,500 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1,900 cwt bonemeal E D Sassoon and Co; 2,101 cwt castor seed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams J Khetsey and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s—200 bales cotton Jehangir Byramjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woolbridge s—110 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 230 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1,599 cwt ground nuts and 4,780 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt linseed Wagjee Becher; 605 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wennington Hall s—100 bales cotton Ritchie Stuart and Co; 130 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 350 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 8,803 cwt rapeseed A Blaecheck and Co; 395 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed J Khetsey and Co

Othello s—4500 cwt teaseed and 1999 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gulf of Trinidad s—2341 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1500 cwt vingelly seed Volkart Brothers; 2499 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers; 1003 cwt rapeseed A Blaecheck and Co

Baron Fairlie s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 5921 cwt linseed, 969 cwt myrabollams, 5922 cwt linseed and 672 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1500 cwt gingellyseed and 360 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 500 cwt buffalo horns Bundally Esmail,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—100 bales twist Tata and Co; 700 bales twist C Ezrahim and Co; 1,200 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 102 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 305 bales twist Talati and Co; 475 bales twist A E J Abrahim; 40 bales twist C Hormanjee and Co.

Milpomene s—75 bales sandalwood chips Talati and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th February.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—

No. 1 Company.

To-morrow—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort. Parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.

No. 2 Company.

To-morrow—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Apollo Road Head-quarters at 8-15 p.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort. Parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress ordered without arms, puttees to be worn. The Brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 20th February.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 20th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 22nd inst at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

4. The Battalion will parade at Dadur Railway Station B B & C I Railway at 3-15 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday next the 23rd instant for a Field-day and Shelter Trench Exercise.

(2) Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Special Carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 2-10 p.m., Bombay time. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churai Road and Mahalaxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COWLEY—February 12, at Dolang, the wife of H Vaughan Cowley, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

A RESIDENT.—Your complaint should be addressed to the Surgeon-General. The Resident Surgeon would then be called upon for an explanation.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1901.

BENGAL UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, in two volumes, published by Messrs. Lahiri and Co. of Calcutta, has just given us a continuous narrative of the official history of Bengal extending over a period of forty-five years. His work deals with the principal events and the personalities of that period. It is chiefly a compilation, based on official reports, books, newspapers and other sources, but it includes every matter of importance in Bengal between 1854 and 1898, related in such a manner as will meet the wishes of both official and general reader and giving its information in a handy form. Although General Chesney declared that the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had become by much the most important of any under the supreme Government and Sir G. Campbell said pretty much the same thing, the work of the Lieutenant-Governors is overshadowed, except, perhaps, so far as the province itself is concerned, by the presence of the supreme Government in Calcutta. Mr. Buckland's volumes will serve to enlighten those who turn over their pages. Lord Dalhousie "brought to the notice of leading men at home, the paramount necessity that existed for making Bengal proper a separate executive charge." And this was forthwith agreed upon, as it was recognised that the Governor-General who had the Government of India under his charge could not efficiently deal also with the minutiæ of provincial control. By a contemporary historian Bengal was described as the focus of civilisation, "the commercial capital of the country, . . representing one-half of India in the eyes of the untravelled at home. It is here that we have the most influential bar and the largest mercantile community; here the spread of education is the most acknowledged and the effects of missionary operations are most visibly seen." How the Bengal presidency made way for that of Bombay in the race for commercial and educational supremacy we need not expect to find chronicled in Mr. Buckland's pages and indeed it is not worth while endeavouring to teach "the untravelled at home" that they will learn when they are no longer untravelled. Until then it counts for little if Bengal represents to them the whole of India. Prior to the appointment of a Lieutenant-General, Bengal had been governed by a Deputy Governor "who was not unjustly supposed to know more about platoon firing and advancing in echelon than about the Excise Code and the Decennial Settlement," and in consequence the Government of Bengal was assailed by considerable obloquy though the old soldier, Sir A. Maddock, to give him his name, commanded respect by his kind manner, and straight-forward dealing.

Sir Frederick James Halliday was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a man who had already been in the Civil Service for thirty years, and was recommended by Lord Dalhousie as being "the fittest man in the service of the Honourable Company to hold this great and most important office." He had already got the work of administration well in hand, when the Mutiny broke out, and had already begun a vigorous educational policy. Calcutta appreciated it, but great difficulty was at once met with in Behar, where indifference and unwillingness to make the smallest effort for self improvement encountered bigotry and suspicion, amounting sometimes to hostility. The attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor was to some extent misunderstood and he found it necessary to inform the Court of Directors that "on the question of the connection between education and the rebellion our wisdom, no less than our duty, is to persevere in what we have begun and not to turn our backs upon Bihar or any other parts of our territory, because there is difficulty or danger in the path of improvement." And further he wrote: "though it is not uncommon in these days to attribute the recent mutinies to our educational operations and even to propose to draw back from them for fear of similar consequences in future, the error of this opinion is like that of a man who, after unwisely and incautiously exposing a barrel of gunpowder to all kinds of dangerous influences, and having by good luck and in spite of bad management, long escaped without an accident, should, at last, when the fatal and inevitable explosion takes place, blame neither the gunpowder, nor his own rashness and indiscretion, but rather lay the whole mischief to account of someone of many little sparks flying about and talk of limiting the use of fire and candle in future to prevent similar occurrences." And he did not hesitate to record his opinion that the army mutinied because it was a mercenary army, ill-organised, mis-governed, spoilt, encouraged in the grossest exaggeration of its own supposed power and importance, unwatched, unguarded, unsuspected, and in its material, ignorant, uneducated and superstitious beyond all other classes of our subjects. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been in those days, the views of Sir Frederick Halliday became almost universally adopted as time went by and people recognised that it was not education that caused the Mutiny, but the Mutiny that retarded education. It was Sir Frederick who removed "Patna Tayler" from office, for it was upon him that the "Brief Narrative of Events," contained the elaborate attack which prevented Tayler being subsequently employed in any other capacity after his removal from the Commissionership. Halliday was Lord Canning's chief adviser during the whole of that stirring period and at that time, if at any, Bengal governed India.

Sir J. P. Grant, formerly Puisne Judge of the Bombay Supreme Court, succeeded Sir F. Halliday, and was pronounced by Lord Macaulay to be "one of the flowers of Calcutta society" and one of the small circle of people whose friendship he valued and in whose conversation he took pleasure. Both Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning paid regard to his counsels and his minute on the annexation of Oudh was declared by Mr. Disraeli to be one of the ablest papers in the whole Blue Book dealing with the subject. "After Lord Canning," says the writer of the "Letters from a Competition-wallah," "Sir John Peter Grant had the gratification of being the personage most profusely and fiercely maligned by the enemies of the native; which honourable position he long retained until of late Sir Charles Wood put in his claim, a claim which has been instantly and fully recognised." His period of office was a continued struggle with questions arising out of past lawlessness and affecting important interests which suffered by the transition from an old fashioned state of things to a rule of law and order. He succeeded in his work and earned the high eulogies which have since been heaped upon him. In the period of office of Sir Cecil Beadon which followed that of Sir J. P. Grant famine visited the province and the strong position he took up as to the responsibilities of the Government of India, rather than of those of Bengal in the matter of relief, but the tendency of the debate in the House of Commons was to hold Sir C. Beadon responsible for a catastrophe which must always remain a monument of our failure; a humiliation to the people of the country." Sir William Grey's uneventful period of office brought the history of Bengal to the year 1871, and with that of Sir George Campbell, the first volume of Mr. Buckland's work closes. The selection of Sir G. Campbell was contrary to all precedent. His predecessors had ascended through a regular scale of secretariat appointments. Sir George was a civilian of the North-West Provinces, and although his appointment was consequently unpopular, he succeeded in infusing much life and vigour in the administration when a stimulus was greatly required. The period of his energetic rule formed an epoch in the history of the province. He did all in the matter of famine relief that had been omitted during the rule of his predecessor and a special resolution of Government places on record their appreciation of his administration. With Sir George Campbell's period the story of Bengal pauses, for the second volume of Mr. Buckland's work has not yet issued from the press.

AMERICAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

THE tariff which Russia in her wisdom has imposed on the import of steel from America is a measure that means revolt against the pre-eminence which the United States certainly holds in the iron trade of the world. The telegram appraises the value of the steel taken by Russia from America annually at thirty million dollars. Let us see what America has been doing in steel industry for the last nine years, and how she comes to rule the world with her special rod of iron. The Director of Sibley College in the Cornell University, Robert H. Thruston, in a paper in the "Century" for February, gives us a very clear idea of the advance made by his country in the production of steel. In 1850 the trade began to develop, slowly indeed but steadily, and in 1890 America passed Great Britain in the race. In the following ten years she increased her output at a marvellous pace until she now is easily far ahead of any other country. The iron production of America in 1900 was 14,000,000 tons while England raised only 10,000,000, and Germany 6,000,000. The use of iron is fast giving place in every trade to steel, the child of the ore, whose development is now rapid, thanks to Siemens and Bessemer and Martin, and every year a larger proportion of iron is converted into steel, reaching now in the United States to two-thirds of the whole—due largely to the introduction of the Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, but still more to the Bessemer process, both admirably adapted to the making of rails and machines. The United States has gone so largely and scientifically into the work that to-day it is her proud boast that nearly one-half of all the iron made on the globe is her manufacture and two-thirds of that iron is converted by her into steel. An iron rail will soon be a kind of fossil remains of a past and ignorant age. In 1899 the United States exported one hundred million dollars' worth of iron and steel. Of this printing presses to the value of one million dollars were scattered over the world. The enormous share of the iron trade secured by the States is due, this writer says, "partly to our patent system, partly to the natural resources of the country, but mainly to the development of a system of iron and steel manufacture in which by giving hands reinforcement by brain and by supplying our workers extensively with labour-assisting machinery, we have become able to furnish our products at a lower price than other nations, while at the same time paying our workers double and still making a fair business profit." This is a direct application of science on an enlightened basis, and if the workers are paid double, the owners certainly reap full measure too. Sir Henry Bessemer in 1856 saw the science god in the machine and he foretold to the British Association the enormous strides that would be taken by the adoption of his process and other kindred ones. It makes the brain reel to read that the production of Bessemer steel in the year 1892 would require the product of all the gold mines in the world at that date to pay for it. And now in the beginning of the twentieth century, even with the increased output of gold, it would take all the gold of all the mines in the world in one year to pay, not the value, but the profits on the manufacture of the steel made in the United States in the same time. Is it too late for Russia to put a tax on its import? Will she succeed thus in stirring up her people to dig into their own iron fields and start furnaces to supply the great White Czar's country with steel, from nails to armour-plated men-of-war?

In 1892 Bessemer congratulated himself on the fact that unforged steel nails were than made to the value of fifty million dollars, and was proud to remember that if he had only brought about that improvement which "had successfully wiped out that degrading species of slavery from the list of women-employing industries" he had done much. The United States have twenty-five times as much steel rail under their trains as Great Britain, eight or ten times as much as Germany. Hundreds of thousands of type-writers are exported. South Africa absorbs about twenty million dollars' worth of steel and iron, Japan eight millions, including hundreds of locomotives. Germany, too, buys locomotives and machinery from America. Mr. Thruston does not forget that the English in Egypt bought an American bridge "at a lower price than was bid in England, and it was delivered in a fraction of the time required by the English manufacturers." American machinery, it seems, is the main element in the electric railway in underground London, while the humble steel nail goes in battalions to the world to the weight of twenty-five million pounds annually. Sheffield was the magnet that formerly drew most of the steel trade of the globe. The "crucible process" disposed there of 50,000 tons annually in the fifties, and the raw material for this cost about seventy-five dollars a ton. The converted product sold at two hundred and fifty. Now the United States starts with ten million tons pig-iron and sells it in its most acceptable form at twenty-five to twenty-eight dollars a ton and still makes a huge profit. The success of Germany in steel making is due, we are told, to "her wonderfully intelligent and systematic methods of encouragement of her own industries," and though her coal is becoming both scarcer and dearer every year, her consistent technical education of her people, her trade schools and her parental care of all her industries enables her to more than hold her own in the steel trade. Indeed Mr. Thruston foretells that she will in the next generation be abreast of Great Britain. But America is determined to hold the lead and to put all her intelligence into the effort. She will sustain a higher and more diffused education and promote technical training even superior to that of the Germans, and her Government will, we are assured, make its principal task the promotion of the best interests of the people. With this spirit abroad, Russia or any other country will have to do more than levy a tax on American steel imports before they can hope to rival the United States output or replace it by their own. Every invention that facilitates the process of conversion into steel extends the use of iron. As Mr. Thruston observes, the life of every people is thus broadened, for intelligent men are every day employed in greater numbers. There can be little doubt that "steel has now come to be the basis of all material progress, the foundation upon which is erected the whole superstructure of modern life."

THE GOVERNOR AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor as Chancellor of the University made an exceedingly admirable speech at yesterday's Convocation. Some of the earliest utterances of Lord Northcote in Bombay indicated his appreciation of the need for technical education in this country; and on every successive occasion, when the circumstances permitted, he has not failed to drive home the same lesson. Yesterday a large portion of his excellent address was devoted to a plea for greater attention being paid to this important subject. After a graceful tribute to the late Queen-Empress and a most generous appreciation of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, His Excellency, in turning to educational matters, pointed out that in India we are faced with the problem of how a population of over 300 millions the vast majority of whom are almost or wholly uneducated can be ministered to by a small body of educated men. It would be most unfortunate, he said, if the Bombay University or any other educational institution were to omit from its curriculum any branch of learning which could tend to the prosperity of the people. He referred with satisfaction to the generous gift of a lakh of rupees for the foundation of a Technical Institute at Ahmedabad, and hoped that the conditions of Bombay finance might so far improve that at no far date Government might be able to lend substantial assistance to such projects as that. There were, he said, few matters that the Bombay Government regretted so deeply as the very narrow limits in which they were compelled to restrict the material assistance they were able to afford to educational projects. The overwhelming exigencies of famine and plague absolutely compelled them to exercise rigid economy, but Government were considering how they could obtain views and suggestions as to how technical education can be promoted in every part of the Presidency so soon as funds permit the work to be taken in hand.

THE POSITION AT PEKING.

The orders of Count Waldersee to the troops to prepare for a forward movement, for an expedition to last eighty days, is no doubt the result of the opinion expressed by the Ministers that the Chinese reply as to the punishment of the offenders is unsatisfactory. That decision removes the deadlock reported last week and a demonstration is to be made against the Chinese Court in order to coerce it into compliance with the terms. It is somewhat remarkable that the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs during the debate in the House of Commons on an amendment to the Address declared Government to be unaware that any power contemplated an expedition into the interior, and that if any did our commanders would require fresh instructions. This statement followed straight upon the message which told us that Count Waldersee was to offer the command of the expedition to General Gaselee. But surprises and apparent inconsistencies of the kind have been of very frequent occurrence in the recent progress of events in China. It is likely that Great Britain will approve, if it has not by this time approved, the movement, the Under Secretary having explicitly stated that the punishment of the offenders must precede other considerations.

THE Nawab of Bahawalpur has given 3 1-2 lakhs to the Peoples Famine Fund which has been recently raised to 20 lakhs by the Maharaja of Jeypore.

WE regret to hear that Lieutenant-Colonel James Clarke, I. M. S., until lately Civil Surgeon of Sialkot, died on Friday morning after a long illness.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 26th January 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 409,283 maunds and Rs. 1,02,346 in the earnings.

THE hired transport Umballa, Captain D. Campbell, which sailed to Kismayu on the 31st December, with the C. and D. Sections of No. 46 Native Field Hospital, returned to Bombay yesterday from the above port.

THE latest returns show the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the first half of February was 3,311,246lbs., against 2,175,289 lbs. in the corresponding period of last year. The total export from April 1st, 1900, to February 15th is eleven million pounds greater than in the similar period of 1899-1900.

THE "Indian Planters' Gazette" has the following:—"Reuter's young man in Calcutta wired home to say that the "Englishman" was first with the news of the death of H.M. the Queen. The "Statesman," as we all know, was the only Calcutta paper that came out with the news of that event in its morning issue. The "Statesman" has taken occasion to say so in no uncertain terms, and has told Reuter's young man what it thinks of him. There is now to be war!"

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING AND RAILWAY REFORM.

A SATIRE ON RAILWAY UNPUNCTUALITY.

IN THE GUISE OF AN ORIENTAL ALLEGORY

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S contribution to the February number of "The Fortnightly Review" bears the title, "Railway Reform in Great Britain," which promises a businesslike criticism upon the defects of our railway system. The reader will, therefore, be hardly prepared to find in it a fable in the manner of "The Thousand and One Nights." If he be, indeed, a person of slow and grave habit of mind, it is quite possible that he may read it—or a considerable portion of it—without discovering that its purpose has any reference to "Railway Reform," or, at all events, to "Great Britain." On the other hand, if he can catch the spirit of Mr. Kipling's allegory he will find a great deal that is amusing in his satire. The story opens as follows:

Know, O my masters and noble persons, there was, in the days of the Kaliph Haroun Alrashid, a certain Afrit of little sense and great power, named Beiman Beuqi, dwelling in the city of Bagdad, who had devised brazen engines that ran upon iron roads. These, by the perfection of their operation, dilated the heart with wonder and the eye with amazement, for they resembled, as it were, liters drawn by fire-breathing dragons. Now the Afrit did not make benefactions for the sake of the approbation of Allah, but for money. For such and such pieces of money the brazen engines of unexampled celerity accommodated themselves to the desire of the adventurous. They bore the lover to his beloved, the merchant to his market, the fisherman to his nets, and the weaver to his loom, as was permitted by The All-Merciful. The people of Bagdad, who are both amorous and adventurous, disported themselves by day and by night on these engines, and gave the Afrit gold as from a catapult, and some twelve merchants of the city entered into a partnership with the Afrit, for the gains that accrued. Accordingly the Afrit became slothful and of a negligent disposition, forgetting that which is written:

"Except sword contend against sword in battle how shall a sword be sharpened?
Except his neighbour contend against him in the market-place, even the Very Voracious would sell rotten figs at an enormous profit."

Allah (Whose Name be exalted!) caused the belly of the Afrit to expand with fatness, and his eyes to be darkened with over-much meat; and he dismounted from the steed of zeal and stretched himself upon the pillow of shamelessness, and ceased to concern himself at all with the comings and the goings of his brazen engines.

"The Afrit" is, of course, and embodiment of our railway system, which Mr. Kipling regards as having been corrupted by its own prosperity till it has grown culpably disregardful of the comfort and convenience of travellers. We here learn that this lamentable state of things reached the ears of "the Prince of the Faithful," who, with Giafar, his Vizier, and Mesrour, the Chief of the Eunuchs, went forth one day to see for themselves how matters stood, the trio being disguised in the costume of Frankish merchants. Shortly they found themselves in a place which awakens visions of an Oriental Victoria Station (L.B.S.C.) on a busy afternoon in the sea-bathing season:

Then they went into the caravanserai appointed for the coming and the departure, and it was as though a battle had passed that way; for the caravanserai was full of smoke, black and white, and the ground was piled with the baggage of the faithful—pots, and bundles, and food, and mendicaments, and the implements of exercise and diversion, all in little heaps, and by each heap stood distressful women and children not a few, imploring guidance. Hereupon the Kaliph inquired: "What have these done to merit extinction?" And Giafar replied: "They go a journey in the brazen engines," and he recited the following verses:

"The Mercy of Allah is upon all things created, whereby the Ignorant emerge from vicissitude:
If it seem good in the eyes of the Fashioner of Events, doubt not that these, even these, shall ultimately arrive at their destination."

Then follows an interview with a railway official, the details of which seem to have a familiar suggestiveness:

Then came a servant of the Afrit clad in bluish raiment, and cried: "with thy permission!" and smote the legs of Giafar from under him by means of a small wheeled cart which he wheeled in haste, and he recited the following verses:

"O True Believers! The first is behind the third, and the third is before the second. Advance boldly and turn to the right! Continue and turn to the left, for that brazen engine which departs for Lawaz and Isbahan upon the hour of second prayer lacking one eighth of an hour.
Come hither, O true Believers, and behold the brazen engine which departs for Raidill: but go elsewhere if thou wouldst behold the towers of Harundill!
Ya Illah! Allah! Six is four and three is five but the second and third are only little engines from Sha'ham."

Without pretending to be able to detect all the British equivalents for Mr. Kipling's Arabian localities, we may venture to guess that "Lawaz" and "Isbahan" stand for the Oriental "Lewes" and "Eastborne"; while "Raidill," "Harundill," and "Sha'ham" are sufficiently near to "Redhill," "Arundel," and "Shoreham" to stand in need of no gloss. Before they start on their adventurous journey the three strangers are destined to get into difficulties over certain "written bonds"—or shall we say railway tickets?—which Mesrour has purchased from the Afrit for money, and which bear inscriptions on the back, of which the following "verses" appear to the Oriental mind to be a fairly correct description:

"By the merit of this white bond it is permitted to such an one, the son of such an one, to enter into such and such an one of my engines, and to sit in the place appointed for such as hold the white bonds, and to proceed to such and such a place.
But it is forbidden to such an one to linger more than a day after that he has purchased the bond: nor may he give away the bond even to his maternal uncle, but must strictly seat himself at the hour appointed.
Moreover, I take Allah to witness that I wash my hands thrice of all that may befall this person, either by the sloth and negligence of my Afrits, or by the sloth and negligence of any other Afrits, or by the errors of any of the creatures of Allah!"

And it was signed with the seal of the Afrit. And the Kaliph said, "This is a notable bond. Whither go we?"

What afterwards befel may suggest that the trio had unfortunately chosen for their peregrinations a bank-holiday, or other public festival, when classes on our railways are apt to get somewhat mixed; but as will be seen, it was only a typical Saturday afternoon in

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POSITION AT PEKING.

THE CHINA QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Ministers at Peking hold that the Chinese reply on the subject of the punishment of the offending officials is not satisfactory and they have decided to insist upon compliance with the original demand.

After the rejection by 249 against 204 votes of the motion brought forward by Mr. Dillon for the adjournment of the House to discuss the China question, Lord Cranborne, Under Foreign Secretary, during the debate on the Address, said that the punishment of the offenders must precede other considerations.

Regarding the Shanhaikwan Railway, he said we had made friendly and successful representations to the Russian Government and were also satisfied with the Russian assurances that the occupation of Manchuria was only temporary.

The Government, he added, was not aware that any Power contemplated an expedition to the interior of China, and if any did our Commanders would require fresh instructions.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Peking stating that the expedition ordered by Count Waldersee leaves on the 23rd inst., and that America and Russia have declined to participate in it.

MR. DILLON'S MOTION.

Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment of the House on a question of procedure, Lord Cranborne refusing to answer a supplementary question.

Ten Conservative members voted in support of Mr. Dillon's motion.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

During the debate on the address, Mr. Chamberlain said there was no foundation for the idea that peace was obtainable after the capture of Pretoria without the surrender of all for which we had fought.

He said, he had been in constant communication with Sir A. Milner and Lord Kitchener regarding the further communication of the plans of the Government to the Boers.

GENERAL KELLY-KENNY.

General Kelly-Kenny returns to the Cape this week

THE SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

Captain Bertie Clay of Dum-Dum Bullet fame, has been selected for field service in South Africa.

Mr. Hodson, Director of Railways Construction, has returned to Calcutta from leave.

Major Prendergast, 1st South Lancashires, Lieutenant Stonor, 1st K. O. S. B., and Captain Leake, 2nd Cheshires, have reported their arrival here on the way to China.

The re-arming of the native field army with '303 rifles is not expected to be completed until the close of the financial year 1902, after which the re-armament of Volunteers will commence.

THE TEA PLANTERS' MEETING.

The protest meeting of the tea industry against the wages clauses in the Assam Labour Bills takes place here at the Chamber of Commerce next Friday.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The business before next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council comprises the passing of the Toll's Bill and Ports' Bill and the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Assam Labour Bill.

THE INDIGO INDUSTRY.

The announcement is expected to be made next month on the subject of the assistance Government propose to give to the indigo industry.

THE ECONOMIC REPORTER.

Dr. Watt, Economic Reporter will, in future, have his headquarters in Simla in the hot weather.

THE LATE MR. ANDERSON.

The funeral of the late Mr. Anderson, this afternoon, was an empressive ceremony. The deceased was very popular in Calcutta. A large gathering of the Light Horse escorted the cortege and furnished a firing party. The Chamber of Commerce postponed its annual meeting for a week as a mark of respect.

PLAGUE IN BENGAL.

Plague continues to gain ground in Bengal, where close upon four thousand deaths took place last week, Calcutta reporting 233 deaths against 129 in the previous seven days.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India has called for estimates of the cost of buildings, etc., in connection with (1) the proposed establishment of a small arms factory in India, and (2) the proposed removal of the foundry and shell factory from Cossipore to Ishapur.

THE Secretary of State has been asked whether one of the howitzer batteries will be delivered in India before the close of the present financial year.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander C. J. C. Kindall, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Madras, with Lieutenant J. F. Berrington, Mrs. Saunders, and two men of the Royal Fusiliers on board.

THE total mortality on Friday in Calcutta wss 110, the quinquennial average being 77. Forty-two fresh cases of plague were reported and 40 deaths from that disease. On Saturday the total mortality was 107, the fresh cases of plague numbered 52 and the deaths from that cause were recorded as being 44.

THE following figures of tea exports taken from be Calcutta Customs daily entries are issued by the Indian Tea Association :—Quantity of tea entered for export to the United Kingdom for the first half of February 1901, 3,311,246 lbs. ; quantity entered during the corresponding period of last year, 2,175,289 lbs. ; total from 1st April, 1900 to 15th February, 1901, 159,375,459 lbs. ; total from 1st April 1899 to 15th February, 1900, 148,326,789 lbs.

GOVERNMENT have received an important report from Dr. Lingard, Imperial Bacteriologist, Muktesar Laboratory, which shows that the system of inoculating cattle against rinderpest in India has been put on a thoroughly sound footing and is giving most satisfactory results. Numerous experiments have been conducted by the Veterinary Department with serum manufactured at Muktesar, and uniform success has been obtained in outbreaks of the disease in separate localities as Bareilly, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Dehra and Madras, heavy loss being in many cases averted amongst valuable cattle. The operation is easily performed and is practically harmless to the cattle, and the treatment can be safely adopted even in the case of animals that are giving milk. Dr. Lingard has a large quantity of serum in stock at Muktesar ready for immediate despatch wherever an outbreak of the disease may occur, and owners are invited to give notice of the appearance of the malady in their neighbourhood, so that steps may be taken in time to save the cattle from becoming infected.

MILITARY RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

The following relief movements have been sanctioned :—

1st Kohat Mountain Battery, Malakand to Kohat.

4th Hazara Mountain Battery, Kohat to Malakand.

6th Company, Madras Sappers, Malakand to Bangalore.

2nd Company, Madras Sappers, Bangalore to Malakand.

29th Bombay Infantry, Malakhand to Chaman.

19th Bombay Infantry, Chaman to Malakand.

The Pundua has arrived in port with the 1st Bombay Infantry from Mauritius. The Regiment is now in camp on the maidan and will be leaving for Allahabad immediately.

MILL STRIKE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, FEB. 19.

About 2,000 weavers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills are on strike owing to a determination on the part of the Agents to reduce the wages for certain kinds of cloth for which there is little demand. Just at present about 200 looms have stopped working, so that the weavers have chosen an unfortunate time to strike. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills remained in full work during the recent mill troubles in Bombay, so that the strike at the present juncture reflects badly on the weavers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer P. Becher left Karachi on the morning of the 19th instant, and is expected at Bombay on the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 6-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-2
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

A PASSENGER MISSING.

GRAVE fears are entertained for the safety of one Mr. Clough, who was a passenger by the ill-fated steamer Setos from Beira. It appears that he was not noticed amongst those who landed either at the Apollo Bunder or the Ballard Pier. His absence was remarked by more than one of his fellow-passengers, but unfortunately not sufficient importance was attached to these inquiries at the time. The customs Preventive Department is in possession of two boxes belonging to Mr. Clough, but up to the present time no application has been made for them either by himself or anyone on his behalf. Enquiries have been made at several hotels and boarding houses in the Fort, but without any satisfactory result. The address given on a letter found amongst the effects is Mr. W. Clough, Engine Driver, East Coast Railway, Waltair Station.

THE TEMPLETON-LAWRIE CASE.

THE case of Templeton "versus" Lawrie and others came on for hearing on Tuesday at Secunderabad, before Mr. Maneckshaw Dastoor, District Judge. Messrs. Ramchandra Pillay and Forbes appeared for the plaintiff, whilst Mr. Lowndes, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the first defendant. He was instructed by Mr. O'Brien who represented all the other defendants. The case opened with a list of issues of law which the parties mutually agreed to, and which are to be argued at the next hearing. These issues were as follows :—(1) Does the plaint disclose valid cause of action ? (2) Has this Court jurisdiction ? (3) is the suit barred by limitation ? Mr. Lowndes then addressed the Court in reference to the petition based on an affidavit in which the plaintiff asks the Court to call on Colonel Lawrie, the first defendant, to furnish security for the amount of the claim he presented. A counter affidavit was presented on behalf of Colonel Lawrie stating that he had not sold any property as alleged and further denying his intention of leaving British India with the object of defeating the execution of the decree. Mr. Lowndes argued that the plaintiffs petition should be dismissed with costs on the double ground that the affidavit was bad in law, and that the allegations in the petition were false. After hearing the arguments on both sides the learned judge dismissed the plaintiffs application with costs. Mr Lowndes further questioned the legality of the stamp on the plaint and this question after being argued by both sides, was deferred for decision. Counsel for the defendant then desired to be satisfied that the plaintiff had immoveable property within the jurisdiction of this Court, whereupon the plaintiff offered to file an affidavit to this effect. The case was then adjourned to 22nd March.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

JUDGING from the entries which have come to hand up to date, there is every prospect of the forthcoming show being in every way up to the standard of former years. The Great Indian Peninsular and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Companies have been good enough to arrange that the judges and exhibitors from the mofussil will be allowed to travel on their respective railways in the next higher class of carriage to that for which fares are paid, and the usual concession given for horses brought for exhibition will also be applied to dogs. These advantages are granted subject to the production of a certificate from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. Lindsay, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, and no doubt the arrangements will induce competitors to attend the show who otherwise would not have done so.

THE project for increasing the supply of water by gravitation at Simla has been approved.

IT will be interesting news to Oriental Scholars and to the Parsee community of Bombay that Prof A. V. Williams Jackson, of Columbia University U.S.A., is probably on his way to India for a short tour. He is expected to arrive on Saturday of this week. He is a distinguished scholar in Zoroastrian literature, the author of an Avesta Grammar, and other important works. He is a man of a very sympathetic, genial nature, and his personal acquaintance will be greatly valued by all Oriental scholars in this country.

As part of the scheme, which is still under consideration, for improving the conditions of service in the Jail Department, the Government of India have ruled that Commissioned Medical Officers who elect to serve in that department shall be given the option of reverting from it at any time within the first two years of their service in it. It is hoped that this concession will tend to remove any reluctance to join the Jail Department which may be due to the fact that, under existing orders, a first decision to join it cannot be reconsidered. Any officer who, within two years of entering the Jail Department, desires to leave it, must ordinarily revert to the duty, military or civil, on which he was employed previous to his appointment to a jail. If he was in civil employ, he will go to the bottom of the provincial list ; but if only a candidate for civil employment he will again have to wait his turn for such employment in the usual way.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SHEFFIELD AND THE GERMAN STEEL TARIFFS.

THE FREIGHT TRADE.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

NOT a little anxiety is felt in Sheffield at the action of the Agrarian and Protectionist parties in Germany whereby it is sought to impose a largely increased duty upon steel. It is thought that this would mean the practical suppression of much of the steel trade at present carried on with Germany by traders in Sheffield and the district. The subject was the principal topic of conversation at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, the senior member of the city was unable to attend as usual, but he sent a letter in which he said :—Any proposed German crusade against British manufactures will be deterred only by considerations of purely German interests, and the most immediate and material of all German interests would be that of avoiding retaliation against German experts. Demands for retaliation must in this country come from the mass of the workers, who may some day make up their minds that the interest of all of them, as producers in sending duties up for the salvation of the trade of some of them is stronger than the interest of them all, as consumers, in keeping duties down. Such a demand, if it comes, will be too strong to be engineered by fair trade societies or restricted by Cobden clubs. It must be borne in mind that any new German tariff aimed at excluding foreign steel from Germany will take effect not only against British steel, but also against the rapidly increasing steel trade of the United States. That in such a case the United States would not threaten retaliation it is difficult to believe. The parting of the ways for us would come if and when by such a threat the United States had secured for themselves a separate arrangement with Germany.

The depression in freights has become more acute, and managing owners are in despair. Look where they will, to any quarter of the globe, the same result stares them in the face—"no profit for steamers." In some instances, where boats have been run outwards without homeward employment arranged for, an actual loss will be incurred. Managing owners appear to be positively bewildered, the transformation has been so sudden. Many of them have boats now making voyages which show very handsome profits, but they have not foreseen the collapse that was imminent, and consequently have not provided for any employment ahead. It is a fact that only very few managing owners have boats fixed ahead. The majority have believed that there would be prosperity for a long while to come, and have backed that opinion by not fixing except from hand to mouth, and a great many have even contracted for more tonnage at extravagant prices. Now they are face to face with utter demoralisation of the freight market, and this within four months of abnormally high freights. It is hardly a matter for wonderment that the smaller class of owners have been led away, for some of the largest, and those that get the credit for being the longest-headed, are caugh with a large quantity of dear tonnage just out and still to be delivered, and this after they had held off the market for some time prior to the war under the conviction that tonnage was then ample to meet all requirements. The large profits that owners were able to earn through the exigency of the position when war broke out led away some of the most level-headed who have large interests themselves in the tonnage they control. Others have contracted simply because they could get shareholders easily on the results of trading during the prosperous times. There has also been a tremendous amount of tonnage contracted for by liners and also by speculators, the latter with a view to sale. These have been contracted for, not one or two only at a time, but from ten to twenty, and even more.

There would seem to have been a perfect frenzy amongst a few to build more than their competitors, and the boats in some instances have yet to be placed, and financial aid is proffered to those willing to pay the long prices demanded. This has already produced, and is likely still to produce, a considerable number of weak managing owners, who will be compelled to run their boats if only to earn interest on mortgage or mortgage debentures. It is needless to say that when keen competition becomes the order of the day tonnage with such encumbrances cannot possibly compete with tonnage not so situated ; but it also follows that it must of dire necessity prove the greatest possible weakness to freights. The owners of such tonnage are in the habit of running their vessels unfixed until the very last moment, because they must defer a loss as long as possible ; but when they cannot wait any longer they are compelled to accept whatever charterers may offer It is consequently this class of tonnage that takes the lowest rates in bad times and makes things worse than they would be were tonnage all held in the hands of strong owners. The prosperity in the shipping trade from which we are just now emerging has lasted for five or six years, and to find an equally long good season it is necessary to go back to the late seventies or early eighties. The same results were brought about then ; the depression that followed was long and severe and the trade only recovered after time had cleared out the weak holders of tonnage. Shareholders then had a lesson which taught them to decline promiscuous invitations to become interested in steamers ; but time makes the public forgetful, and the length of the prosperity through which we have just passed afforded the opportunity for the enterprising circulariser, with the old result. A certain amount of money has been forthcoming for dear tonnage, and mortgages will no doubt provide the balance.

There is a strong resemblance between the conflict now going on in Germany over the commercial policy of the Empire and that which preceded the victory of the Anti-Corn Law League in 1846. The main issue is the same, and some of the arguments used by the Agrarians are precisely those employed by the old upholders of the English import duties on foreign grain and other agricultural products. The controversy arises out of the necessity of deciding what is to be done when the network of commercial treaties concluded in 1891 by Germany with the neighbouring States expires, at the end of next year. The Agrarians admit that these conventions have aided materially the growth of German manufacturing industry by enlarging the markets abroad for its productions. But they say that the freer admission of Russian, Austrian, and other foreign agricultural produce, which was the price paid for this enlargement, has proved disastrous for German farmers and landowners. Unless, therefore, steps are taken to check the competition of foreign food, the peasantry, "the backbone of German military strength," and German loyalty will decay, and then the country will be delivered over to the Socialists of the towns. On the other hand, if the duties are raised and the cost of living increased no harm will come to the woaking classes of the manufacturing towns, because their wages will be proportionately advanced. It is a very simple doctrine. If you want to raise wages all you have to do is to make food dearer and the desired result will follow. So said the English Agrarians of the forties, but facts did not support them, for when bread was dearest wages were wretchedly low, and since the corn duties were abolished they have risen enormously. At present the German Government is showing great deference to the agricultural Protectionists, probably under the conviction that it is good policy to conciliate them. But we have yet to see whether the necessity for expanding the markets abroad for German manufactures may not over-ride all other considerations. Certainly this cannot be accomplished by the new treaties if the door is to be further closed against the food grains of Austria, Russia, and other countries.

An important conference between delegates representing the Leicestershire Coalowners' Association and the Leicestershire Miners' Association was held at Leicester with a view to settling the serious dispute which has been threatening for several months, and in connection with which the men's notice were served upon the owners a week ago. The conference resulted in all points in dispute, with one exception being amicably settled. The owners conceded an advance to 4s. 9d. a day to master stallmen and 4s. 6d. to chargemen shifters, apart from the 60 per cent. advance to which they are entitled under the 1893 agreement. This practically met all the demands of the men in reference to wages. The owners, however, declined to accede to the men's request that what is known as the age list should run to 22 years. The men's delegates suggested as a compromise 21 years, but the owners remained firm, urging that as they had conceded all the other points the men should give way upon this. Ultimately the men's delegates promised to lay the matter before their council. The effects of the conference will probably be to avert a strike involving five thousand men. The notices, unless withdrawn, take effect next Wednesday.

Lieut.-Colonel Hayes Sadler, British Consul General on the Somali Coast, in a report to the Foreign Office, says that European white longcloth has maintained its popularity as a wearing apparel in the towns, but an increase in quantity and decrease in value would indicate a preference for the cheaper qualities. The Bulhar returns show an increase of trade in this cloth with Harrar. This article is not much used in the interior, where the people find American grey shirtings preferable for everyday wear. The import trade in this commodity has risen from £8,075 in value in 1897-98 to £10,266 in 1899-1900. American grey shirting retains its hold unchallenged as an everyday article of wear. In last year's report the Consul drew attention to the large trade done in this article, to the prospects there were of its early further development, and to the fact that America had hit off in this shirting the exact requirements of of the country. Since then he has had a few enquiries from British merchants, but they have led to nothing. The value of the imports in American grey shirting has risen during the last three years from £110,761 to £160,360, which latter figure represents the imports in the article for the year. Country grey shirting is an imitation of what the Somalis locally call "Americani," made in Bombay. It has never taken a hold on the market. The cotton is inferior to the American ; the article is over sized and does not wear. The importation has almost ceased. Miscellaneous cotton goods include country pieces in pairs, other country goods manufactured in India, certain Manchester goods dyed in Bombay, and various hand made and fancy stuffs from Arabia, varying considerably in price. The total trade of the Protectorate (duty and non-duty paid trade) for the year came to £844,882, exceeding the previous year by £398,514, and showing an increase over the figures of 1897-98 of £153,638.

The chairman of the National Provincial Bank of England is usually able to make a very interesting statement, and that with reference to the business of the past year is no exception. Few will be disposed to quarrel with the remark that under the circumstances such a bank might take credit for its management, especially bearing in mind the fact that during the financial crisis which occurred in January last year the National Provincial did not lose a farthing. With a capital of three millions the reserve fund stands at 2 1-4 millions, an increase of £50,000 on the year, and the whole is invested in Government securities. The liabilities of the bank are 51 millions and its liquid assets reach a total of 28 millions, or 54 per cent. of the liabilities. The actual result of this year's working is that the shareholders receive a dividend of 21 per cent., the reserve fund is raised to 2 1-4 millions, and £96,697 is carried forward. The deposits, during the year increased £1,120,000, while the cash at command increased by £1,048,000.

THE WALDORF COMPANY.

IT was a well-deserved tribute to the reputation that this Company have secured in Bombay that found practical expression in the full house that attended at the Novelty on Monday night, when Hamlet held the boards. Miss Janet Waldorf, Mr. Edmund Russel, and Mr. O. Norval McGregor have all firmly established themselves as prime favourites in Bombay, and they are so well supported by the members of the Company that any play placed before the public is looked forward to as a success. In the parts of Hamlet, Ophelia, and Horatio, respectively, splendid opportunities were offered for the display of the abilities of the three leading members of the Company mentioned, and they did full justice to the representation. The applause was as constant and unstinted as it was well-deserved, the tragic elements of the play being most cleverly brought under notice and emphasized with an effect that told palpably on the audience. The lesser parts were all in good hands, Mrs. A. Dow-Currier, Miss E. M. Hallet, and Messrs. Wise, Harvey, Boad, Harding, Denon, Lowe, and Tyler sharing the honours repeatedly during the progress of the tragedy in the consistent and studious pourtrayal of their characters. Last night Hamlet was again staged before a crowded house. To-morrow "Turned up" will be repeated, and on Friday "Camille" will be presented, and this emotional play is also bound to attract a large audience.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

1st Entries closed on Monday, 18th February, at 7 p.m.

The Sandown Plate—Distance R C and distance over 7 flights.

Mr J B's b aus g Marwari aged
Mr R W Barker's br aus g The Clown aged
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Jefferies 6 years
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet

The Byculla Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain W W James bl aus g Metallic aged
Mr Hyde's ch aus g Tarapore 4 years
Colonel Monteith's b aus g Peerage aged
Mr Baldock's b aus h Teepookana
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Tourist 4 years
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Coin 6 years
Mrs M E Iis' br aus h Tinneradge by Richmond—Paradigm 6 years.
Mr S C P's b aus g Orion
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's br aus g Holkar aged
Mr A Sattar ch aus g Redoubt

The February Stakes—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Captain A C Robert's br a h Baronet 13-3
Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz
Messrs Issaverdens and Baldock's ch a h Chand
Mr Finch's b a h Admirer 5 years
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 13 2-3-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Earl 5 years
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Chieftain aged
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's g a h Chungis 6 years

The Baraal Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Abdool R Assame's b a h Monsoon
Mr Finch's b a h Timerlane 14 aged
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's b a h Welcome 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a m Sanna 6 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Honey suckle 13 3 1-2
Mr A R Qeyrat's g a h Greyboard 14 6 years

The Selling Race—Distance 1-2 Mile.

Captain Legge's ch a h Gold mohur 13-2 Rs 1,000
Mr Hyde's g a h Farewell 13 2-3-4 Rs 600
Colonel Monteith's b ag Goldfinch late Bastum II 13-3 Rs 1,000
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Jupiter 13 1 2-4 Rs 600
Mr R W Ballantyne's c a h Sir Curtis 13 3 Rs 700
Mr S C P b a h Leader 13 3 Rs 8.0
Mr Anandji Nanji's ch h Dictator 13 3 Rs 600
Mr Taher Mahomed H Osman's g a h Silver Jubilee 13 3 Rs 800
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Cygnet 13 3 1-2 Rs 600
Mr Almas bin Abdoo a's b a h Kamil 13 3 3-4 Rs 600
Captain Moore's ch a m Cosy 13 3 Rs 600

Pony Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Nazar Beg's bl aus m Investment 14
Mr S C P's b aus m Miss Barney 14
Captain Moore's ch aus m Golden Girl 13 3 1-4
Messrs G K and D D's c. b m Marguerite 11 13 3
Mr A Sattar's b aus m Bandicoot 13 3

The Wilson Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Captain A C Robert's br a h Baronet 13 3
Major Conran's ch a h Brandy
Mr Mathradass Gooculdas g a h Rubdan
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Arbid 13 3 1-4
Mr Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy 13 3 3-4
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Miskin
Mr H J M's ch a h Carlo

2ND ENTRIES CLOSED AT 7 P M TUESDAY 19TH FEBRUARY.

The Sandown Plate—Distance R C and distance. over 7 flights.
1st Entries 4.

Mr Baldock's b aus h Teepookana

The Byculla Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 11.

H H Aga Khan's br c g Ayrdale 6 years
Mr Hamilton's br aus m Churchlight aged

February Stakes—Distance 1 1-4 Miles.
1st Entries 8.

H H Aga Khan's b a h Yildiz aged

The Selling Race—Distance 1-2 Mile.
1st Entries 11.

Colonel Monteiths b a g Goldfinch late Rustum II 3 Rs 600.
Mr T L Roberts b ch m Rumbha by Brisk Durga 13 1 1-2 Rs 600.
Mr D M's g a h Buktawar 13 3 Rs 600.

Pony Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 5,
1st Entries 5,

Mr Cross' b aus m Nada 14 0

CORRECTION.
Byculla Stakes.

The pedigree of Titheradge is by Richmond-Camelia and not as published.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

THE Annual Convocation of the Bombay University for conferring degrees was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, H. E. Lord Northcote presiding as Chancellor. There was a large gathering of students and a gathering in the Hall long before the proceedings began. The ceremony was an imposing one, attended with all the details of an academic pageant. At 5-15 p.m., the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced, headed by the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left, through whom the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University Officers and the other Fellows in the order of precedence. Each Fellow saluted the Chancellor as he passed. After saluting the Chancellor, the Deans took the places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of the procession was as follows, and the retiring procession observed the same order reversed :—

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

Mr P N Wadia	Mr N A F Moos
Mr N M Samarth	Mr C M Cursetji
Mr Tribhuvandas Manglaldas Nathubhai	Mr S V Bhandarkar
Dr Sorab K Nariman	Mr B D Talati
Dr G B Kher	Dr G B Prabhakar.
Miss A E Edge	Shaikh Falzulbhai Lalla
Mr K Subramani Aiyar	Mr F M Kanga
Mr K K Kapadia	Professor J Jack
Khan Bahadur D R Chichgar	Dr L P Gomes
Lieut.-Colonel K S Narlman	Mr V N Nene
The Rev E S Hume	Mr M M Munshi
Mr P G Mersent	Major R J Baker
Dr B E Gnaswala	Rao Bahadur S V Kantak
The Venerable W Scott	Mr M N Wadia
Dr B F Lally.	Rao Bahadur V J Kirtikar
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Mr K E Kanga
Mr M A N Hydari	Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur D P Sanjana
Mr H S Dikshit	Shams-ul-ul-Ulma J J Modi
Dr K E Dadachanji	Mr M A Baig
Mr C S Thariani	Mr K B Setbna
Mr D G Padhye.	Khan Bahadur M H Hakim
Mr M D Kanga	Mr P G Dhumatkar
Mr Kallandas Keshavdas Munsiff	Dr J A DaGama
The Rev R M Gray	Mr O S Pedraza
Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhoy	Rao Bahadur G N Nadkarni
Dr N F Surveyor	Professor A V Kathavate
Dr H M Masina	Khan Bahadur R M Patel
Mr James MacDonald	Mr D N Wadia
Mr P B Joshi	Mr K N Kabraji
Mr J E Davar	Mr Joseph Ezekiel
Dr P J L De Souza	Dr Cowasji Pestonji
Mr J M Antia	Dr Cowasji Hormasji
Mr Kamruddin Amirudin	Dr R N Khori
Mr Rustam K R Cama	Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji
Mr Khanbabhai G Desai	Mr Balaji Pandurang
Dr Ismael Jan Mohammed	Dr Shantaram Vithal
The Rev E Usteri	Dr Edalji Nashirvanji
The Rev Braz deMonte	Mr K R Kama
Mr J J Gazdar	Dr M B Cola
Prof T K Gajjar	The Rev Dhanjibhoy Navroji
Mr Jamietram Nanabhai	
Dr E F Sethna	

EDUCATIONAL OFFICER.

Principal W H Sharp

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honourable Mr S M Moses
The Honourable Mr G K Parakh
The Hon Mr Muir Mackenzie

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Honourable Mr Justice Chandavarkar
The Honourable Mr Justice Whitworth

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Board of Accounts.

Mr Harkisondas Narottamdas
Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir
Mr R M Sayani

REGISTAR.

Dr D MacDonald

SYNDICS.

Khan Bahadur M C Murzban
Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock
Dr Temulji B Nariman
Mr Chimanlal H Setalvad
The Rev Father Dreckmann
Mr. K D Naegamvala

DEANS.

Mr W C Hughes
Lieutenant-Colonel W K Hatch
The Honourable Mr Justice Tayabji
The Honourable Mr E Giles

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Stafford Lord Northcote, G C I E, C B.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there followed, on behalf of candidates for a degree, the supplication by the Dean of the faculty in which they graduated ; the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the degree ; the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor ; and their admission to the degree by the Chancellor. The Registrar then made a declaration of the degrees conferred. The presentation of the James Berkley gold medal, the Queen Empress silver medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonjee H. Cama gold medal, the Lisboa gold medal, the Chancellor's and Telang gold medals, and other medals were next made.

The Registrar then submitted the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the University during the past year. He said :—

REPORT.

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees held on the 20th February 1900. The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

The following are excerpts from the report :—

EXAMINATIONS.

University School Final Examination.—At this Examination there were nine hundred and eighty-three Candidates. The Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Of the successful Candidates, 378 were Hindus, 7 Parsis 6 Mahomedans, and 1 Native Christian.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Amraoti and Karachi. Three thousand five hundred and eleven Candidates were examined. Of the successful Candidates 883 were Hindus, 150 Parsis, 55 Portuguese and Native Christians, 44 Europeans and Eurasians, 36 Mahomedans and 3 Jews. Included among the successful Candidates were 53 women.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 828 Candidates. Of the 44 ex-Students who passed the Examination, 4 were from Elphinstone College, 4 from Deccan College, 8 from Wilson College, 3 from St. Xavier's College, 4 from Gujarat College, 7 from Rajaram College, 5 from Baroda College, 8 from Fergusson College, and 1 from Samaldas College. Of the successful Candidates 349 were Hindus, 92 Parsis, 17 Mahomedans, 14 Portuguese, 4 Jews, 3 Europeans and 1 Native Christian. 19 passed in the first class and 166 in the second class, included among the successful Candidates were 7 women.

Intermediate Arts Examination.—At this Examination there were 541 Candidates. Of the 37 ex-Students who passed the Examination, 6 were from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, 7 from Wilson College, 5 from St. Xavier's College, 5 from Rajaram College, 4 from Baroda College, 3 from Fergusson College, and 6 from Samaldas College. Of the successful Candidates 252 were Hindus, 55 Parsis, 8 Mahomedans, 3 Portuguese, 1 European and 1 Jew. 2 passed in the first class and 64 in the second class, included among the successful candidates was one woman.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this Examination there were 332 Candidates. Of the 19 ex-Students who passed the Examination, 1 was from Elphinstone College, 3 were from Deccan College, 5 from Wilson College, 2 from Gujarat College, 3 from Baroda College and 5 from Fergusson College. Of the successful Candidates 162 were Hindus, 32 Parsis, 7 Mahomedans, 2 Jews, 1 Portuguese and 1 Native Christian. 6 passed in the first class and 58 in the second class.

Intermediate Science Examination.—At this Examination there were 17 Candidates of whom 9 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the second class. 6 were Hindus, 2 Parsis and 1 Native Christian. 2 were from the College of Science, 3 from Wilson College, 1 was from Elphinstone College, 1 from Baroda College, 1 from St. Xavier's College and 1 from Grant Medical College. In 1899 there were 10 Candidates, of whom 6 passed the Examination, and in 1898 there were 10 Candidates, of whom 4 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this Examination there were 6 Candidates of whom 4 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the second class. 2 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. 1 was from the College of Science, 2 were from Wilson College, and 1 from Elphinstone College. In 1899 there were 3 Candidates all of whom passed the Examination, and in 1898 there were 4 Candidates all of whom passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 15 Candidates, of whom 13 passed the Examination. 3 were placed in the second class. 5 were Hindus, 4 Parsis and 3 Mahomedans. 5 were from Elphinstone College, 3 from Deccan College, 2 from Wilson College, 1 from Gujarat College, 1 from Samaldas College, and 1 from Dayaram Jethmal Sind College. Of the successful Candidates one was a woman. In 1899 there were 18 Candidates, of whom 8 passed the Examination, and in 1898 there were 19 Candidates, of whom 11 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy (old rules).—There were 2 Candidates both of whom passed the Examination in the second class. 1 was Hindu and 1 a Parsi. 1 was from Deccan College and 1 from Elphinstone College. In 1899 there were 4 Candidates, all of whom passed the Examination, and in 1898 there were 5 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History (new rules).—There were 2 Candidates, both of whom failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Philosophy (new rules).—There was 1 Candidate, who passed the Examination in the first class. He was a Hindu from Baroda College.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Science.—There was 1 Candidate, who failed to pass the Examination. In 1899 there was 1 Candidate who passed the Examination, and in 1898 there was no Candidate.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 190 Candidates, of whom 115 passed the Examination. 4 were placed in the First Division. 95 were Hindus, 16 Parsis, 3 Mahomedans and 1 Jew. 60 were from Government Law School, 22 from Government Law Class, Poona, 9 from Gujarat Law Class, 12 from Baroda Law Class, 8 from Sind Law Class and 4 from Bhavnagar Law Class. In 1899 there were 252 Candidates, of whom 82 passed the Examination, and in 1897 there were 212 Candidates, of whom 83 passed the Examination. There were 84 Candidates at the B.A. Examination who took up Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law as their optional subject, of whom 10 were declared to have passed the First LL.B Examination, 9 were Hindus and 1 was a Parsi. 5 were from Government Law School, 3 from Government Law Class, Poona, 1 from Gujarat Law Class and 1 from Baroda Law Class. In 1899 there were 105 Candidates, of whom 3 passed the Examination, and in 1898 there were 134 Candidates, of whom 22 passed the Examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B—There were

examination has become unpopular because, few of the successful candidates succeed in getting admission to the lower grades of the public service. In order to make the U. S. F. Examination more popular various suggestions have been submitted to the Syndicate with regard to the grouping of the optional subjects, and the adding of new subjects, such as "Commerce" or Commercial Education, Domestic Science, &c., and these are at present under consideration.

COLLEGES.

The revised regulations relating to affiliation adopted by the Senate on 14th March 1899 are still awaiting the sanction of Government. The Bhavnagar Law Class has been recommended to the Senate for recognition for the purposes of the First LLB. Examination for a further period of five years.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Regulations for awarding the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships were adopted by the Senate and have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council. The two endowments of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,000, mentioned in last year's report as being under consideration by the Syndicate, have since been accepted.

An offer of Rs. 6,000 from the Honorary Secretaries, Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi Khoja Testimonial Fund, and another of the same amount from Mrs. B. N. Koyajl, for the foundation of two scholarships in the name of the late Mr. Dharamsi and the late Surgeon-Captain Koyajl, respectively, have also been accepted by the Senate during the year under review. The following new offers are under the consideration of the Syndicate:—An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Rao Bahadur R. V. Dhamnaskar of Baroda for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of his late wife. An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave for the foundation of two Scholarships.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, has been pleased to continue this scholarship to Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, B. A., B. Sc., for a further period of one year. Mr. Paranjpe has obtained a First Class in Division I of Part II of the Cambridge Tripos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

With a view to give more privacy to the University Office, the Syndicate have resolved to put up a counter and a partition in the office and the work has been entrusted to the Executive Engineer with the permission of Government. Government have consented to permit the Superintendent, Government Central Press, to continue to undertake the printing work of the University as heretofore.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Chancellor then addressed the Senate.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY.

He said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen,—We meet to-day under the shadow of that great national calamity which has affected India as profoundly as it has our fellow-citizens in every part of the world; and I am sure you will all feel that my first words to you should be in the nature of an attempt to express, however imperfectly, our profound sorrow for the loss of a Sovereign, who combined in her person not only the best attributes we wish to see appertaining to every Monarch, but that womanly tenderness, that sympathy with sorrow and suffering, that keen interest in everything that could promote the moral and material prosperity of her subjects, which will for ever distinguish the history of our late gracious Queen-Empress. We have been told to call no man happy till he is dead. That prohibition, alas! no longer applies to our late Sovereign. But of her it cannot be said that the good she did is interred with her bones. There is, I fear, rather a disposition now-a-days to use exaggerated language—to somewhat lose that coolness of head which, we used to boast, characterized Englons—when we speak of public services that have been rendered to the State by statesmen, soldiers and other public characters. History's ultimate sober verdict will appreciate those services at their just value; but I venture to say that history will more than confirm the tributes of gratitude and admiration that are still being paid daily to the memory of the Queen-Empress. With the possible exception of the present Emperor of Austria, I think no Monarch of modern times succeeded to a Throne under more menacing conditions. Some of you have, no doubt read the reprint of the London *Times'* articles on the death of George the Fourth, and even of William the Fourth, and have compared them with their tribute to Her Majesty. Consider what the social conditions must have been under which such an article as the first could have been penned, and how they have been changed, and how largely that change was due to her Majesty's personal character. The Queen entered on her lifelong task with but two advantages, her youth and her sex. Later on, though but for a short time, she had the aid and comfort from the Prince Consort; and for many years his present Majesty and the other members of the Royal family did much to relieve her of many public duties. But at the moment of her accession her country was in a state somewhat resembling that of Rome, as described by Lord Macaulay:

"Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe
And the Tribunes beard the high
And the Fathers grind the low."

The aristocracy were sore at their loss of political power; the middle classes were suffering from heavy taxation and an unwise fiscal policy; the poorest classes were nigh helpless and starving—full of dumb, but on that account all the more dangerous, discontent with their lot. Such were the conditions the young Queen had to face at the opening of her reign; and it is but bare justice to say that the example she gave to her people by the high tone she gave to social life—by her prudence and discretion in the active discharge of her Sovereign duties (for she was no Reine Faineante) without outstepping the limits which our constitution and customs impose upon the Monarch—above all, her deep, wide and abundant sympathy with her subjects in their joys and sorrows, did almost as much as any Acts of Parliament to rehabilitate the Throne in the nation's eyes, to maintain the Constitution in Great Britain, and to establish amongst its people that sense of contentment and tranquillity which is so peculiarly advantageous to the advancement of learning, and the prosperity and development of institutions such as this University, which are especially consecrated to study and to the spread of knowledge. We all know how deep was her affection for her Indian subjects; and I am sure that this University has done no more than its duty in adding its expression of sorrow at the nation's loss to those countless other tributes of sympathy which have gone up to her successor.

LOSS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

So far as the Bombay University is concerned, we have to lament this year the loss of many distinguished men who were more or less closely connected with it. Some have left India; others have passed away from life. It was not my privilege to be personally acquainted with many of these gentlemen. But I hope I may be permitted to pay one more tribute to the memory of my late colleague, Mr. Nugent, who, although he had not leisure to take a very active part in the management of this University, yet, by his unceasing devotion to the general interests of the Bombay Presidency, rendered good service indirectly to almost every institution existing therein. Many other names will occur to you as those of gentlemen who will merit grateful remembrance at our hands. Amongst those who have died are such names as Messrs. Gerson Da Cunha, F. W. Stevens, Grattan Geary, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, Rao Bahadur Vishram Ramji Ghole, Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Right Reverend Don Pedro Da Costa, D.D., Mr. Maneckshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan and the Reverend E. T. Davies. Amongst those who have retired we have the names of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, Sir Evan James, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Burke. Time does not permit of my making special reference to these gentlemen's individual services.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

But you will all feel with me that one illustrious member of the Bombay University has recently been taken from us, to whose memory we are anxious to pay a well merited homage. Throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency, and from many regions still further afield, a common voice of sorrow and sympathy has gone up, alike from European and Native, at the loss India has sustained by the death of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. If I may venture to say so, I think the illustrious deceased performed one last great service to his country in evoking by his death that universal outburst of sorrow from Native and European alike, which I hope is some proof that we are all one people in our admiration and respect for high abilities and lofty personal character. It would be a work of supererogation on my part were I to detain you to-day by even the briefest summary of the late Mr. Justice Ranade's general career. We think of him for the moment, not as the illustrious Judge but as the distinguished member of the Bombay University who gained his "First Division" in his B.A. Examination of 1862—and was congratulated thereon by Sir Bartle Frere in 1863—and who proceeded in 1865 to his M. A. Degree. We think of the brilliant winner of Honour of the Gold Medal for History—of the young Fellow of the University who obtained that distinction in 1865 at the early age of 23, LL. B. in 1866 again with honours and in the first class, and Professor of English Literature in his old College (Elphinstone) in 1868. Mr. Ranade's abilities soon secured for him Judicial promotion, which took him for a long time much away from Bombay. But from the time of his return in 1893 as a Judge in the High Court, he rendered important aid in the government of this University.

As Syndic and as Dean he devoted his great talents to his University's service, by his tact and personal influence he secured for it, by amicable arrangement, the munificent endowment left by the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai of some 3 1-2 lakhs, by which the University has profited so much. I am conclous, Gentlemen, how inadequately my words express our sense of the loss we have sustained. None indeed, were required in the case of so illustrious a member of the University. Other tongues and pens will hand his fame down to posterity; all I ask to-night is permission to associate my name with your own in an expression of deep sympathy with Mr. Justice Ranade's family and sorrow at the loss India has sustained.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Let us now turn for a few minutes to the consideration of our Annual Report and some questions of general interest to the University. The first important point to notice in the Report is the discontinuance of the oral examination in English and Second Languages for the Previous and Intermediate Examinations, and its re-introduction into the B. A. Degree. The effect of this change, however, can as yet only be a matter of anticipation.

THE MORE ADVANCED VERNACULARS.

I also notice with pleasure that in consequence of the favourable report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider the practicability of the introduction of the more advanced Vernaculars of this Presidency into the M. A. Examination, their introduction has been decided upon. The report contains a long list of works suitable for study; and we may leave with full confidence to the Syndicate the task of considering them with the object of encouraging the study of the best works amongst the ancient literature of Bombay's current vernaculars.

AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING.

I also hail with peculiar pleasure every form of encouragement that is given to induce students to turn their attention to the scientific study of Agriculture and Engineering with the view of promoting practical efficiency therein. Predictions are such dangerous things that I, for one, always fight shy of the role of prophet. But it is not rash to lay down the proposition that scientific cultivation and irrigation of the soil are two of the most indispensable conditions required for India's material happiness and prosperity. And I am glad to notice that the University is recognizing to a marked extent proficiency in the profession of Agriculture. Do not suppose that I would advocate the turning the course of University training aside from other subjects. Law, classics, mathematics, science, history, literary study—I would not sacrifice one of them, or diminish its importance. But what strikes me very forcibly as a new comer to India is that all the officers I have the honour to be associated with seem to be expected to turn their hands at a moment's notice to half-a-dozen different professions; and I wish to see our University, which is really a collection of similar units, as well equipped to turn out a practical and successful scientific engineer or agriculturist as it is to produce a Senior Wrangler or a distinguished lawyer.

You have in India the problem of how to minister to the wants of nearly 300 millions of people, the vast majority of whom are wholly or almost wholly uneducated, with a comparatively small body of educated men; and it is, therefore, undesirable that any institution for the promotion of learning should exclude from its curriculum any single branch of study that can be useful to the people.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

On these grounds the Bombay Government welcome every indication of growing attention to the question of imparting by practical instruction—in other words, by Technical Education—increased knowledge in the industries of life — such, for instance, as the liberal and public-spirited offer of Mr. Madhavlal Ranchodlal, who has placed a lakh of rupees at our disposal to establish an industrial school at Ahmedabad; and I earnestly hope that ere long our financial position may be such as to enable us to co-operate substantially in such undertakings as this. Speaking for a moment as a member of the Bombay Government, let me say that few things distress us more than to be obliged to confine within such narrow limits the aid we can give to education in the Presidency; but the unhappy effects of plague and famine leave us absolutely no option. Government are, however, considering the question of how best they can obtain, as a preliminary step, the opinions of experts from the various portions of this Presidency as to the manner in which Technical Education can best be promoted, when funds admit, in each particular District of the Bombay Presidency. What I have just said to you about Agriculture and Engineering applies "mutatis mutandis" to Commerce in general.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

There is a great commercial battle now going on in England. A large and influential section of the British traders say: "We want youths in our businesses who will learn our ways, not try and teach us new-fangled ideas." My reply to that is to entreat British merchants to consider if their businesses are expanding relatively to German, American and other foreign competitors. As a rule, they are not. I had the honour to serve on a Committee to enquire into these reasons; and one reason was that the foreigner, notably the German, was more thoroughly educated besides being willing to work for less pay than the Englishman. Accumulated wealth, prestige, habits and custom operate powerfully at home to maintain England's commercial supremacy; nevertheless, unless her men of business set their houses in order in good time, she will find it difficult to maintain her pre-eminent position in the commercial world. Here in India you have not that accumulated wealth or established position, although, as I have said elsewhere, you have some great possibilities and advantages in the commercial struggle. But to hold the place you may aspire to, Commerce should be as thoroughly taught and honoured a study as any other of those branches of learning which an Indian University delights to honour. I fear you may think I have digressed unduly from the regular course of a Chancellor's address. But I have very nearly at heart the desire to see the youth of India devot their energies to and ever increasing degree to the task of advancing themselves by their own exertions, and without looking to Government for employment. Recently I was told that amongst certain classes of the people the only two employments considered as honourable were land owning and service under Government. I can remember the time in England when the only services in which a young Englishman of high birth could embark were the Army, Navy, the Church and the Bar. We are wiser now. Young gentlemen are only too thankful to get an opening in any business from which an honest livelihood can be derived; and I trust that the feeling I have just referred to may become ere long extinct in India. And, if I may draw an illustration from a humble source, I would say that just as the Royal Commission on Primary Education in Ireland satisfied themselves that the literary side of school studies suffered no injury from the introduction of manual and practical training, neither will the high literary reputation of the University of Bombay be diminished by increased recognition on its part of proficiency in scientific, agricultural and commercial studies. Many of you are, no doubt, aware that a distinguished retired Indian official, Sir Edward Buck, is at this moment engaged on a report to the Government of India on the question of how best to promote Technical and Agricultural Education in India. It scarcely falls within the limits of an University address to describe to you some of the interesting and promising results already derived from his inquiry. I only mention the matter as an evidence of the kind of education to which our highest authorities are now devoting their attention and to which their material support is likely to be given, because I wish this University, as the highest educational authority in the Bombay Presidency, not to be backward in recognizing the growing practical importance of these branches of learning.

THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

This brings me naturally to the consideration of the great Institution which, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Tata, is to be established in India. Our deep gratitude is due to Mr. Tata for this splendid act of munificence, and it is certain that if a great Technological Institution, whatever be its designation —Research Laboraty, Victoria University, or otherwise—be established in Bombay or elsewhere, its existence and prosperity must be of deep interest to us, especially if it be empowred to grant degrees or diplomas to our students who, after passing our B. A. Examination, may desire to proceed to a profounder study of the technical subjects which are to be taught in the Institution.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

Our Report refers to another matter, namely, the question of the School Final Examination. That examination, for reasons we all know, is unpopular at present. Some have suggested it should be blended with the University matriculation Examination; but, if that idea does not commend itself to the Syndicate, I hope the Committee who are considering the question may be able to suggest a compromise which will restore to the School Final Examination that prestige which it should possess, and which has to some considerable extent been diminished of late years. I do not know that there is any other special point in our Report on which I need detain you. We have had, I am told, a year singularly free from friction of any kind within the walls of the University; and, what is still more remarkable, even that habitual and hardened sinner—the Government—has committed no serious offence against us and upon this I congratulate you all, and myself in particular in my dual capacity as Chancellor and as a Member of the Administration.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is customary, I believes, for each Chancellor to say a few words on the progress of the University. It has interested me much to select in decades the speeches made by gentlemen who filled the chair I have the honour to occupy to-day. In 1902, when your first Convocation was held, the then distinguished Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, only fairly justified in hoping we might not show less interest in education than did Calcutta, and that the young Natives might be able to prove that the Oriental intellect was not worn out, and could still produce those high results of which your ancient literature contained such abundant evidence. How little could Sir Bartle Frere have predicted that a Poona College was going to send a Senior Wrangler to Cambridge! (Applause.) In 1871, I think, the ultimate success of the University was still not absolutely certain. The Honorable Mr. Gibbs laid far more stress on the unpreparedness of students when presenting themselves for examination, and on the question as to whether the "alumni" of the University were valuable citizens of the world or more pedants than we should like to hear now-a-days. In 1881, we have Sir James Fergusson lamenting that only two candidates presented themselves for examination in Science. In 1891, Mr. Justice Birdwood could congratulate the University on having conferred 178 degrees as against 8 in 1882. I was interested to find that in 1862, 4 B.A. and 4 L.M. degrees, total 8, were conferred by the University. In 1871 1 M. A., 15 B. A., 13 L L. B., 3 L M, and 2 L. C. E., total 34. In 1881, 2 M. A., 35 B. A., 17 LL. B., 24 L.M., 17 L.C.E., total 95. In 1891, 2 M. A. 99 B.A., 2 B.Sc., 39 LL. B., 10 L. M. & S., 26 L. C. E., total 178. In 1901 15 M.A., 193 B. A., 4 B. Sc., 17 L.M. & S., 12 L.C. E., 1 L. Agr. and 59 LL. B., total 294. (applause) Great though our progress has been, in the face of many years of distress, there is no such word as finality in matters educational. Our motto must always be:

"Men my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new:
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do."

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES IN GENERAL.

I have ventured already to indicate one or two points on which the position of Indian Universities differs widely from British. In England, the University course is not, as a rule, the road through which employment under Government is sought. In India it is; and you, graduates of the University are especially pledged to aid Government in bettering the condition of the people. And here in India the harvest of people is abundant, but the labourers, —that is, the educated class—are few. In this country, therefore, we must look more closely to the practical results to be derived from study than is essential in a land possessing a large, well-to-do, cultivated and leisured class, whose responsibilities to their countrymen are less direct than in the East, and who can live more entirely with and for their books. To-day, therefore, I have preferred to urge upon your attention the necessity for the practical use to which you should put your studies, rather than to dwell upon the literary topics which would perhaps seem more appropriate in a Chancellor's address. But I do not under-estimate the absolute value of literary acquirements in themselves. Since the days of Ovid we have known that learning

Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.

What higher task can an University hope to achieve than by the spread of knowledge, by bringing together all sorts and conditions of men upon the peaceful and common ground of study, to thereby enlarge sympathies, promote good feeling and fellowship, and increase the general happiness and prosperity of the people? (Loud applause)

The proceedings of the Convocation then terminated.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending Feb. 8th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1,110	845
Karachi	7	2
Poona (including Cantonment)	7	5
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	2	1
Surat	63	53
Thana	69	65
Poona (excluding City)	13	7
Satara	9	...
Kolaba	3	2
Belgaum	202	119
Dharwar	51	41
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	70	36
Kolhapur	93	55
Cutch	6	3
Baroda territory	36	31
Janjira	15	10
Europeans	2	1
Total...	1,770	1,293
Week ending Feb. 1	1,251	979
Total to date ...	421,908	330,050

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Kanara Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mah Kantha, Rewa Kanta, Palanpur, Savantvadi Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY FAMINE RETURNS.

During the week ending the 9th instant there was no rain in any part of the Presidency. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in the Panch Mahals and Bajapur; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in all districts except Rajapur where they are higher.

	Preceding week.	Week under report
Workers	115,423	111,549
Dependants	24,055	23,509
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	80,420	383,68

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Sholapur by 4,345, in Poona by 2,307, in Broach by 651, in Ahmedabad by 155 and in Nasik by 2; while in other districts they have increased. The decreases in Sholapur and Poona are explained to be due partly to the demand for field labour and fall in prices. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased except in Satara, Ahmednagar and Nasik, where the increases are 602, 350 and 2, respectively. Four small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Sholapur. The Musalvadi Tank in the Ahmednagar District and the Warwand Tank in the Poona District were opened as relief works and three large works in Ahmedabad were closed. One poor-house was opened at Nalatvad in the Muddebihal Taluka of the Bijapur District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 48,000 for gratuitous relief in the Panch Mahals, Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief in Khandesh, Rs. 10,000 for special relief measures for the hill tribes in Khandesh, Rs. 3,000 for doles to village servants in Dharwar.

RELIEF RETURNS.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	163	2995	3158
Bombay	139953	33237	177190
Central Provinces	...	18	18
Total British Provinces	139116	41250	180366
Native States.			
Rajputana	...	343	343
Central India States	831	700	1561
Hyderabad	1378	752	2130
Baroda	10139	4573	14712
Bombay Native States	14700	1822	16522
Total Native States	27078	8190	35268
Grand Total	166194	49440	215634

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	411	3007	3118	+ 260
Bombay	133570	37829	171399	— 5791
Central Provinces	...	18	18	...
Total British Provinces	133981	40854	174835	— 5531
Native States.				
Rajputana	...	332	332	— 11
Central India States	1335	(a)28	1364	— 197
Hyderabad	1411	767	2178	+ 48
Baroda	11193	4349	15542	+ 830
Bombay Native States	15180	1831	16991	+ 469
Total Native States	29100	7307	36407	+ 1139
Grand Total	163081	48161	211242	— 4392

(a) Figures for Jaora state.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN adjourned meeting of the above authority was held yesterday at its office, Albert Buildings. There were present:—Mr. S. Rebsch (chairman), Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, F. C. Rimington, J. Willcocks, W. L. Harvey, E. Grey F. Macrae, Sassoon J. David, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. Mr. Shilstone, Secretary of the Trust, was also present.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Budget Estimate of income and expenditure for the year 1901-1902 was considered by the Board, of which the following is the memorandum drawn up by Mr. S. Rebsch, the chairman:—

The estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1901-02 are herewith submitted as required by Section 86 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898. They have been framed with the assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., D. E. Wacha, W. L. Harvey, F. C. Rimington and the Hon'ble Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The General Account framed in accordance with Sections 76—78 of the Act shows an estimated net credit of Rs. 4,32,350, which is available to meet current capital expenditure and is carried forward to the receipt side of the Capital Account. The revenue from rents and other proceeds of lands vesting in the Board shows a net increase of Rs. 27,700 over the provision in the previous year.

Taking the items individually, the increases are accounted for as follows:—The Flats:—The Municipality having relinquished a large area previously occupied by their "Kachra" depot. This ground will be available for cultivation and other purposes. It is also expected that there will be increased revenue due to the better arrangements made for the stacking of hay.

Wellington Lines and Hornby Road Plots.—Lease-hold rents will accrue from some of the plots on which the buildings will have been built in earcass.

First Nagpada Estate and Chawls at Agripada.—Provision has been made for rents from some of the better class of buildings, which have been and will be purchased in Nagpada, the work of demolition of which need not necessarily be carried out at once. Some rents will also be realized from the rooms in the new workmen's chawls at Agripada which are now practically completed.

The decreases, on the other hand, are explained as follows:—Marine Lines Estate and Wodehouse Road Plot.—It is expected that there will be fewer tent sites available owing to present and prospective demand for the lease of building plots. Moreover, it is not intended to allow any more grazing on these residential areas.

Saluting Battery Plot.—Provision was made last year for the receipt of premium for the right to lease this plot. It is not considered necessary to make similar provision for next year. Crescent Site.—There will be no receipts from the deposit of building materials on this site, the appearance of which has been considerably marred by such storage in the past. Chaupaty Estate.—One of the bungalows on this estate has been demolished in order to make way for one of the new roads there, and no rent will in consequence accrue therefrom. The contribution to be paid to the Board under Section 72 of the Act has been estimated at the amount which, it is understood, is included in the Municipal Budget. The question as to the amount properly payable to the Board in terms of the Act is, however, still under consideration. The receipts from property taxes due to enhancement of rateable value are estimated at the figures adopted in the previous year. It has been somewhat difficult to prepare a correct debit and credit statement as required by Section 73 (2) and (3) of the Act. The matter has been referred to the Municipal Commissioner and is under consideration. It is not easy to accurately forecast the expenditure on the acquisition of properties, and on this expenditure must depend the date to be fixed for raising a fresh loan. For this reason the receipts from interest on investments are put down at the same figure as in the previous year. Provision has been made for a refund of Municipal rates and taxes on properties vesting in the Board which are and have been in the occupation of Government and the Municipality since the constitution of the Trust. Under expenditure due provision is made, as in last year's Budget, for the fulfilment of all the liabilities of the Board in respect of the maintenance and management of the properties vesting in them, the Municipal rates and taxes, and the interest and sinking fund charges likely to be disbursed.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Provision has been made for the salary of the Special Collector for Land Acquisition and his staff, and a lump sum for the expenses of the Tribunal of Appeal.

In the Secretary's and Engineer's Departments provision is made for the sanctioned staff, with a small increase in the pay of the Engineer's Head Clerk, proposals regarding which will be submitted for the final sanction of the Board in due course. The Capital Account provides, including the cost of general charges, for a total expenditure of Rs. 65,91,660, which it is proposed to meet as follows:—

	Rs.
Balance of General Account	4,32,350
Sale proceeds of land and buildings at Nagpada	1,80,000
Balance of loan of 1899	29,86,000
	35,98,350
To be met from fresh loan	29,93,310
	65,91,660

The several items on which the expenditure is to be incurred are shown in detail, the probable outlay on the several schemes notified by the Board being shown in a lump sum, as it is not practicable to furnish a correct estimate of the cost likely to be incurred on each of them. It has been necessary to forecast the probable expenditure on the acquisition of properties in order to arrive at the cash requirements of the year. According to the best information available such expenditure will be about 55 lakhs during the year, and on this forecast the capital expenditure has been based. It is thought that a fresh loan of 50 lakhs will be required for the due prosecution of the operations of the Board After meeting the expenditure of the year it is anticipated that a balance of Rs. 20,06,690 will remain to be carried forward to meet expenditure in 1902-03.

The estimates were passed as they stood, and it was resolved to send a copy of the Budget Estimates to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	18	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	35	14	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	56	39	70
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	24	20	30
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	17	49
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	6	18
G Mahim and Worli	3	7	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	34
Total	176	127	265
Total plague deaths to date.	85,281	70,470	
Same date last year	75	91	390

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,043 as against 2,074 during the previous week. Of the total number 897 died of plague and 3 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 923 and 6 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,701, while that of plague was 641.

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BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE' and Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong, February 1, reads:—The progress of peace negotiations had had no effect on the yarn market during the past fortnight, and dealers have simply passed by same in a very unconcerned manner. The factor that was most in play during the interval was the decline in exchange in sympathy with the decline in the home Silver market, but it had not its full effect on prices of yarn, as dealers, seeing freer importations, would not raise their ideas in proportion to the decline in exchange. An increase of dol. 1 to dols. 2 was the most that they could go up to, and as holders were firmer on the strength of a low exchange, not much of a business could be put through, and only about 7,000 bales changed ownership as follows:—

1940 bales of No. 20	sold at	97 to dols. 101	and dols.	111	
375	"	" 16	" dols. 95	" 100	" " 102 to dl 105
2,000	"	" 12	" 88	" 94	
2,600	"	" 10	" 80	" 90·50	
50	"	" 8	" 83		
35	"	" 6	" 76		

A large consumption after the Chinese New Year, on the 19th instant, is looked for, but as regards rates much depends upon the course of the silver market and its trail upon exchange. It is feared that if a much higher demand is made, it will prove a check on consumption in the interior, as rates, as they have ranged so far, hardly leave any margin to country dealers. Unsold Indian stocks—under arrivals of 11,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,500 bales—are computed at about 29,000 bales. Exchange has run down steadily Rs. 5 during the interval, and to-day wire is quoted Rs. 149 and post 149 1-2.

Of Japanese descriptions there is a paucity of stocks, but rates in Japan have come down about yens 3 to 4 on account of the decline registered in American Cotton, consequently larger shipments in the near future are feasible. So far, on account of the dwindling of stocks, about 200 bales No. 20 only have been placed at dols. 110 to arrive in six weeks.

About 250 bales No. 10 of the Hongkong Mill has been sold at dols. 88 to dols. 89.

In Shanghai, owing to stringency of money speculators have been much forward to resell at a sacrifice of 2 Tls. for prompt clearance to meet their engagements maturing before the Chinese New Year. This totally neutralized the effect of the decline in exchange, and several first importers had had to follow the trail, as heavy shipments would be due in the immediate future both from India and Japan and as native Cotton had declined a Tael in sympathy with the fall in American. Sales have totalled about 4,000 bales made up of about

1,050 bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	74·50	to	77
700	"	"	16	"	"	69	"	72·50
200	"	"	12	"	"	70	"	72
2,000	"	"	10	"	"	62	"	67

Unsold stocks are estimated at about 14,000 bales, Exclusive of the undeclared cargo of new arrivals, exchange on India, as on the 28th ultimo, has been advised at Rs. 206 1-2 wire and Rs. 207 post.

In Japanese descriptions there was a decline of Tls. 2 and the Chinese were sellers at a further sacrifice. About 1,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 of these and about 2,500 bales Locals have been sold as follows:—

Jap.	No. 20	at Tls.	78	to	81
"	"	16	at	76	"	78
Local	"	16	"	76	"	78
"	"	14	"	74	"	76
"	"	12	"	66	"	70

EUROPEANS ATTACKED BY PIRATES

SERIOUS OUTRAGE NEAR CANTON.

A HONGKONG Correspondent writing on Jan. 28 says:—News has just come to hand of a serious affair in the neighbourhood of Canton. Three Europeans named Burckhardt, Spalinger and Huygen, employed in Canton, were out picnicing on the river near, it is presumed, Sheklung, when they were set upon by a ruffianly band of pirates. The pirates were armed, while the Europeans were quite defenceless. The result was that Burckhardt and Spalinger were wounded, the one slightly and the other more seriously. One Chinese servant was killed, and another was wounded. The matter, when it became known, caused a sensation in the City.

Another correspondent writes:—"Messrs. Burckhardt (Swiss), Hogg (British), Huygen (Dutch) and Spalinger (Swiss) left Canton on Saturday afternoon, in a private houseboat, to have a day's shooting. At about 1-30 a.m. on Sunday, whilst proceeding up the Brick Kiln Creek, they were suddenly awakened by hearing shots. They were soon made aware that they were attacked by pirates. A regular fusilade was fired at the boat from both sides, and a stink-pot was thrown into the cabin. Guns were brought out, and the shooting party returned a lively fire. The man who threw the stink-pot was killed, and two others shared the same fate. This was the extent of the known casualties on the pirate side, but it is most likely some others were killed or wounded. Mr. Spalinger was badly wounded in the muscle of the right arm, above the elbow, whilst firing his revolver out of one of the windows. Mr. Burckhardt was wounded in both legs—one wound in the heel and the other in the calf. Mr. Hogg was slightly wounded on the scalp. One of the crew (Chinese) was killed. Mr. Huygen went on board the nearest guard boat and found the name of the place was Sam Tung Kee. A launch was engaged at daylight, and the party arrived back just before eleven o'clock on Sunday. A piece of string and a piece of earthenware were found in Mr. Buckhardt's wounds. This looks as though a blunderbuss filled with anything that came to hand had been discharged by pirates. The houseboat is riddled with bullet holes, and in places the paint is scorched, showing that the guns must have been held right up against the side of the house. The escape of these gentlemen is most marvellous, and is due to their having remained prone while the pirates fired at and in line with the windows. Gunboats are leaving for the scene of the piracy on Monday morning. The Swiss are under German protection. It is reported the matter will be thoroughly looked into."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in several places. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Dwarka and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 18° cooler than usual at Jeypore, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Surat, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, and the minimum from 5° to 9° in defect at Karachi, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para and Surat, and from 5° to 10° in excess at Madras, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Ajmere and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 40° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

About an inch of rain has fallen at Jhansi and Cawnpore, about three-quarters of an inch at Jubulpore and Bellary, about half an inch at Nagpur, Raipur, Allahabad and Agra, about a quarter of an inch at Sirsa, Jeypore, Secunderabad, Madras and Negapatam and a few drops or very light showers at Cochin, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amraoti, Delhi, Lahore and Sirsa.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared, but the weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Punjab and Rajputana where conditions continue favourable for local showers. Local showers are also likely in the Madras Presidency. The noticeable feature in to-day's report is an area of high pressure over Lower Sind and Cutch. Moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the coast from Karachi to Karwar.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Ash Wednesday, February 20.
6-15 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The relegation of Major-General Sir Henry Colvile from the active to the retired list, naturally calls attention to the whole question of the dismissal of officers from their commands, or from the active list, or from the army altogether, without trial by court-martial for failure in the discharge of their duties. Unfortunately in the present instance the issue is much obscured by General Colvile's injudicious action in communicating his grievances to the Press in direct violation of the Queen's Regulations. Moreover, the execrable taste of the language in which the communication was couched could not but tend to alienate from the writer any sympathy which might otherwise have been felt with him. Nevertheless it can hardly be contended that the present practice by which the Crown, acting through the Secretary of State for War, or in other words by which this latter official, acting on his own judgment or it may be caprice, with or without the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief can place an officer of high rank and reputation on the retired list or dismiss him from the service altogether, is a satisfactory one. From the civil law an officer thus treated cannot obtain redress. . . . . There is, however, according to the Official Manual of Military Law, this material exception in the case of a person subject to military law, that if the injury affects only his military position or character a court interferes. He has agreed to subject himself to ilitary law in these respects and must take the consequences.

The Hospitals Commissioners advert to the difficulty of ascertaining the true condition of affairs from the partisanship of some of the witnesses and the disinclination of the private soldier to make complaints from a feeling of loyalty to his cloth. There is also one very noticeable passage, which we have not seen previously alluded to in, which it is stated that, with regard to private individuals there never has been any censorship in South Africa of communications to the press in Great Britain about the hospitals, or the care of the sick and wounded. On points of a general character the Commissioners bear out the contention we have made in our columns that the Royal Army Medical Corps was "wholly insufficient in staff and equipment for such a war." At the same time they express the opinion that this was not the fault of the Director-General and the staff of officers associated with him. As every one knows, they have for years past been urging upon the military authorities the necessity for an increase of the corps, but for the most part without avail. . . . The only reasonable judgment to be passed on the report is that it is an eminently fair one. But to admit that is to acknowledge that Mr. Burdett-Coutts has rendered a valuable service, and that those who sought in Parliament to make light of his charges, as some of the most prominent Ministers did, were certainly not acting in the best interests of the nation or its army.

In support of our recent remarks upon the bestowal of the Victoria Cross for services of humanity rather than valour, writes the "Broad Arrow," a story reaches us from South Africa which very plainly shows the danger of encouraging officers and men to leave their units. At one of the largar battles of the campaign a combatant officer finding himself in a dangerous position left off fighting, and pinning on his arm a Geneva Cross proceeded to render services to the wounded. This at the time he considered a very laudable action, but scarcely the same view of it was taken by his brother officers. Now it is plainly ordered in the Drill Book that soldiers are not to fall out of the ranks to render assistance to wounded comrades, but if officers are encouraged by distinguished decorations to disobey orders or permitted to play fast and loose with their swords and the Geneva Cross, we shall soon get pretty wellm ixed to the detriment of true valour. It is evident that there is need for a special decoration for those whose duty it is to render humane services on a campaign and who in doing so display special heroism. The Victoria Cross is regarded by many officers as a combatant decoration, and as such they have refused to recommend for it those who, however heroic, did not render conspicuous combatant service.

As was expected, the celebration of the establishment of the Prussian Kingdom was made the occasion by the German Emperor of utterieg some notable words in regard to his fleet. They deserve to be put on record. "In view of the tasks, ever increasing in magnitude, which confront my Navy, still in process of development, it has need of unresting, resolute work, in order that it may become an instrument for the service of the Empire as mighty as my ancestors on the royal throne of Prussia found in the Army. For this the most important condition is already fulfilled. The spirit of the creator of that former fleet, the spirit of the Great Elector, has become the inheritance of the newly-created Navy, and is alive in it." German naval officers are hence forth to wear the Emperor's initial on the cissp of their belts and sashes. In a telegram to Queen Wilhelmina, the Emperor said that to th great House of Orange were due the virtues which adorned the Great Elector, and the princess who gave Prussia her first king. In remembrance of this, and of the fact that the first Prussian seamen were Dutchmen, and that a Dutchman was the first admiral, the Emperor has made the "Eerenmarsch" of the Dutch Navy the saluting march of his own, and has declared that the motto of the German Navy shall be that of the famous De Ruyter, "I prefer not to be praised by anyone, so that I may be able to act freely according to my conscience, and to carry out my orders in the way I ought."

The "Temps" has lately been pointing out the defective organisation of the French dockyards in regard to shipbuilding work, and urging that the putting in hand of the new programme is a good opportunity for adopting a new system. Our contemporary declares it to be indispensable that the money should be properly allocated, so that loss may be avoided. It must be known what the dockyards are going to do, so that the work may be organised and the means calculated for the ends to be attained. To improvise the work causes delay and increases expense, and inasmuch as the new programme is complete, there is no reason why its requirements should not be considered at once. The "Temps," in short, urges that the instructions should be issued to each establishment for all the work that it is to undertake under the programme. The plans might then go forward and much useless delay be avoided. The question of the utilisation of labour in the dockyards is complex, but in the view of the "Temps" the time has come for its solution.

M. Lockroy is to deliver a lecture before the French Navy League in the rooms of the Geographical Society in Paris. He lately addressed to the "Temps" a letter in which he cleverly illustrated the enormous work done by the German League, showing how the Emperor and the Court circle stimulated the movement and have used it. The Kaiserpercr has sent into the provinces models of vessels of the German Squadron, he has delivered addresses to officers, and has published tables explanatory of the situation. The German League has been administered with remarkable ability, and employs every method for its propaganda—conferences, lectures, newspapers, pictures, calendars, &c.—and it collects money everywhere, publishes its weekly illustrated journal, sells at a cheap rate fine pictures of ships, and has brought out an annual covering 700 pages. Its surplus funds have been directed to naval charities and to the building of river gunboats, and it has over 500,000 members or associates. This is a spectacle that has moved the envy of M. Lockroy.

The American destroyer 'Macdonough' was successfully launched at East Braintree Massachusetts, after onefailure at the end of last month. With the Lawrence she was authorised in March 1898 and has been constructed at a cost of 281,000 dols. She is 142ft. 3in long, and displaces 400 tons and she is fitted with twin-screw engines and wat-rtube boilers estimated to give a speed of thirty knots of 8,400 indicated horse power. Her armament consists of two 18in. tropedo tubes two 14pr. quick-firers, and five 6prs. The officers are to be located forward, and the crew will have their quarters aft.

The United States Navy Department has paid much attention to the subject of Australian coal for naval use, and it has been suggested that it may be practicable for the American coaling stations in the Far East to receive their stores of coal from Australia. A good quality of coal can be procured from New Zealand at considerably less expense than is at present paid for coal laid down from Norfolk for delivery at Cavite or Guam.

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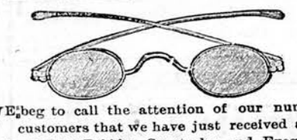
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Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
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W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
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FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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(Guaranteed for six years.)
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This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1¾ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

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True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

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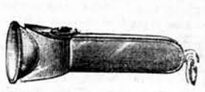
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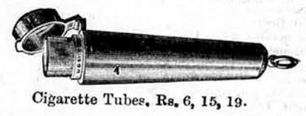
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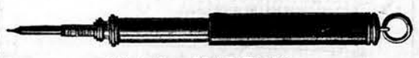
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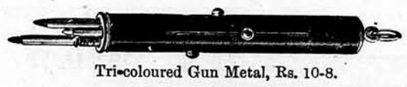
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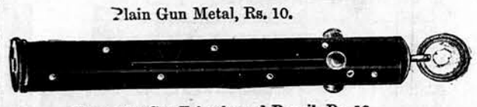
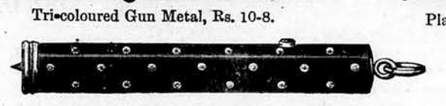

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.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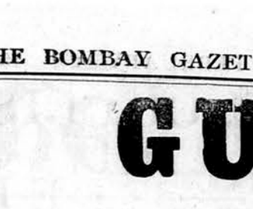
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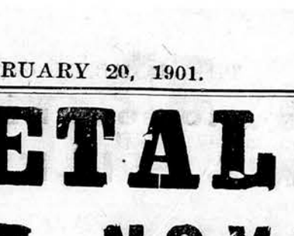
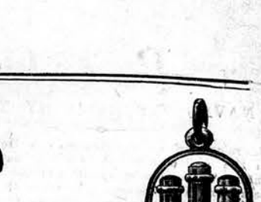
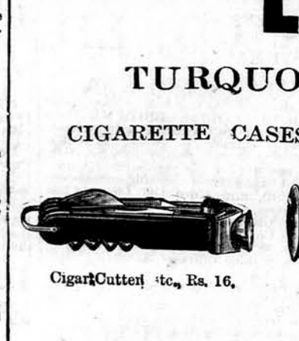
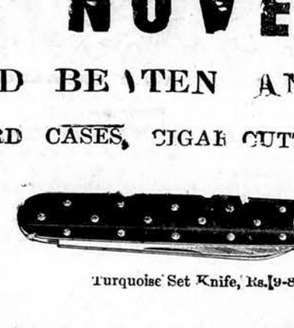

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8


Memorandum Case Turquoise S . . 20


Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.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